



SATURDAY NIGHT



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GENERAL SECTION
1 to 12

WOMEN'S SECTION
13 to 20

FINANCIAL SECTION
21 to 36

This Week:-P. O'D on Pups and Pedigrees—Canada's Wheat Gambling in World Markets—The U.S. Settlers Invasion—Will Money Be Cheaper?—Canada Buys a Titian

The FRONT PAGE

Toronto's Municipal Elections

The re-election of Mayor Sam McBride by approximately the same magnificent majority which he obtained last year was creditable to the intelligence of the electorate of Toronto. His administration of his office last year was so efficient and disposed of so many items of important public business in a satisfactory way, that an acclamation was certainly due to him. If he is equally successful in the performance of public duties during the ensuing twelve months there is no reason why he should not be accorded a third term.

Mr. Sykes, a very excellent citizen against whom personally no one had anything to say, must regret that he allowed himself to be made the stool pigeon of those whose attitude toward Mr. McBride was wholly malignant. These sponsors found themselves so impoverished for real issues that they had to manufacture some to meet the occasion. In the main the arguments against the return of Mr. McBride represented the lowest order of demagoguery; and the most sinister thing about the election, was the fact that 30,000 voters were apparently duped by them. Mr. McBride's large majority may be taken, in part at least, as an expression of public indignation at the iniquitous attack on the members of the Advisory City Planning Commission appointed by Mr. McBride last summer. Hon. Howard Ferguson spoke truly when he said that this kind of thing makes it difficult to induce capable public men to give public service of any kind.

Municipal politics have often been marked by desperate tactics and it must have been something like desperation which induced the "Telegram" to suggest that Mr. H. H. Williams, who since the death of John Ross Robertson has been the public man most active in promoting the well being of the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital was a person not to be trusted. And the same is true of the other members of the City Planning Commission, Messrs. J. H. Gundy, Thomas Bradshaw, Allan Ross, R. Home Smith and E. L. Cousins,—all of them experts and business men of national fame and established ability.

Of course the charge that the members of the Commission were plotting a colossal conspiracy against the ratepayers in connection with University Avenue extension would never have been fabricated, if the "Mail and Empire" and the "Star" did not stand to benefit by the reclamation of a central part of the city which is at present a disgrace. These two publications by their acquisition of new sites cannot fail to benefit by any plan for the improvement of the district south of University Avenue and Osgoode Hall; and to their rivals in business this is seemingly a bitter thought. The Commission has as yet arrived at no recommendation, but abusive charges will probably be made whatever plan or series of plans goes before the city council. Nevertheless the improvement of what has for many years been one of the shabbiest districts in any city cannot be held up merely because the property of the newspapers which happen to be located nearest the scene might benefit. If the jealousy of rivals in business were a legitimate argument against a project, no civic betterments of any kind could take place anywhere.

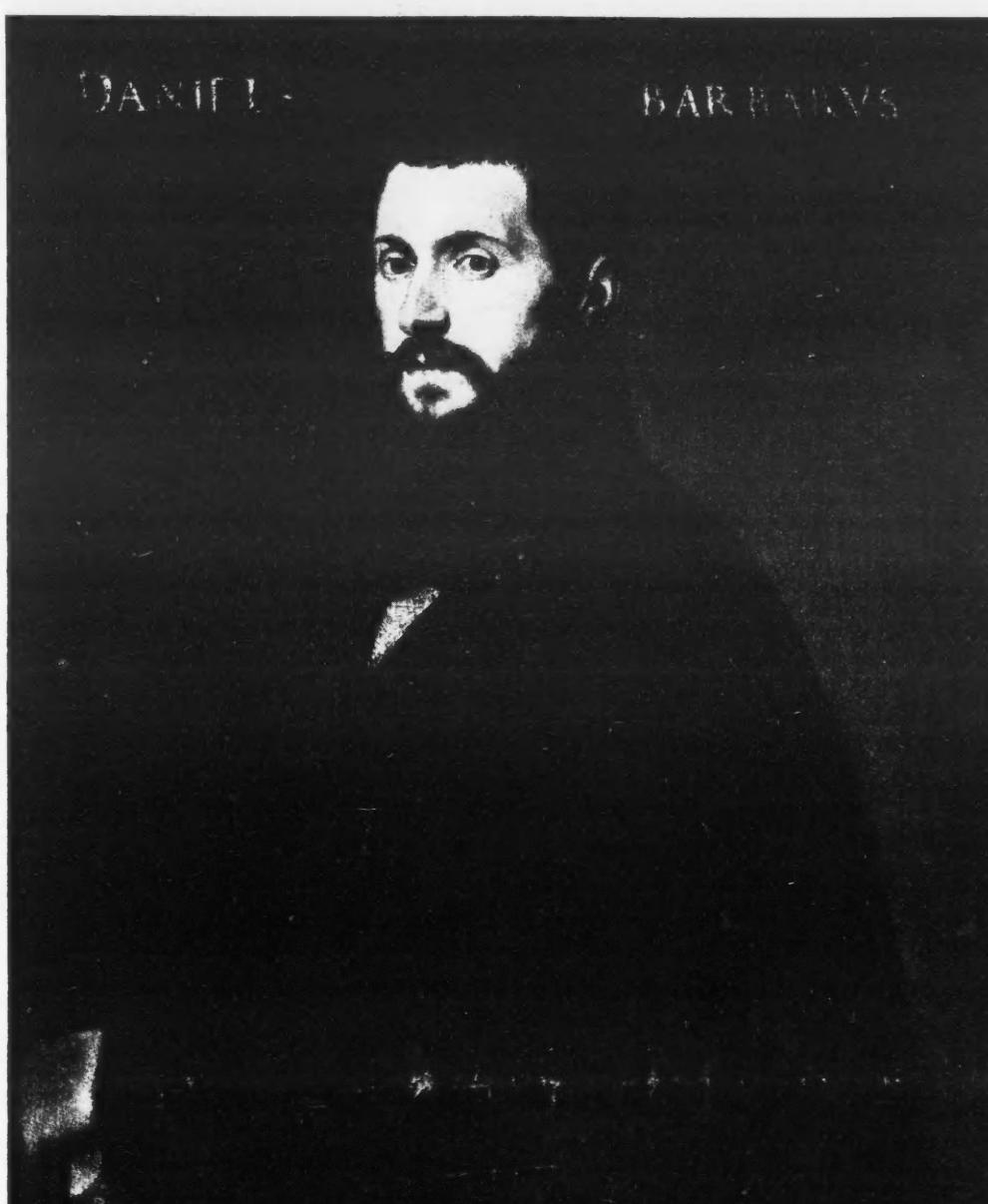
The Special Edition Mania

Countless harried advertisers, millions of weary readers, not to mention thousands of over-worked editors, reporters and writers will raise a hearty "Hear, Hear" in support of the movement against "Special editions" which has been inaugurated by some of the more far-seeing newspaper publishers of the United States. This dreary and cumbersome method of using up white paper is not confined to the United States. It is well known in Canada and has become a vice of the publishing business in Great Britain. Foremost among the publications which have set their faces against it as an unfair impost on the advertiser and a nuisance to the subscriber are the Chicago "Journal" and the Cleveland "Press".

The subject was pungently discussed at a convention of the Inland Daily Press Association held at Chicago a few weeks ago. On that occasion Mr. S. E. Thomason, publisher of the Chicago "Journal" launched a series of drastic criticisms with which most newspaper experts and most newspaper supporters will agree. "I should define the usual special edition as an excuse by which a publisher obtains advertising revenues from those who, for one reason or another cannot refuse", said Mr. Thomason.

In vein of humorous exaggeration he likened this form of enterprise to that of the sand bagger. The net results are about the same, he said. The prospect approached loses his money and a little soreness about the head is about all he has to show for it. "Special editions," he continued, "are issued by most of us only upon occasions of great historic importance, or immense public significance, such as the erection of Krauss' New Paris Laundry, or the corner-stone ceremonies for Mr. McGuire's new Texaco Filling Station. Sometimes it is the seventeenth anniversary of the installation of one of our own stereotype mat rollers that affords the auspicious and momentous occasion. The news columns of these editions are given over to the life histories of those who have contributed to the noble work commemorated, with two column cuts of these gentlemen."

Mr. Thomason holds such special editions bring the advertiser no advantages in a marketing sense. All he gets is a little flattery that inspires no confidence in the reader, because the reader knows that the flattery, either to the man or his industry, is paid for. Reader confidence is, he believes, the ultimate basis of all ad-



A TITIAN FOR CANADA

The latest and perhaps the greatest acquisition of the National Gallery at Ottawa is the above portrait of a Venetian gentleman by the immortal Titian. A full account of this picture will be found elsewhere in these columns.

vertising values. When a reader buys a newspaper he does so first of all because he wants to be informed and entertained by current news and editorial opinions. He is not interested in the life story of a laundryman which he knows has already been paid for at so much a line. "Reader confidence in a newspaper's news and advertising columns" he says, "is the first great essential to any paper's success. And special editions will destroy it."

Every great transportation, financial or commercial corporation at one time or another must have experienced exasperation at the "special edition" craze. The Sixtieth Anniversary of Confederation in 1927 was made an almost intolerable nuisance to such corporations owing to the multiplicity of demands that they purchase space in "special editions" to celebrate that event. Even ordinary individuals did not escape and were offered public recognition as persons who had contributed to Canada's greatness for a quid pro quo, often very modest. The Dominion's sixtieth birthday was an occasion which would justify a "special edition" if anything in this country could, yet it was turned into a source of annoyance to business men by this very means. There are times when newspapers cannot very well help themselves. On the occasion of a great motor show for instance, they find legitimate advertising from companies anxious to make known their new models pressing on them to an extent which demands extra pages and special recognition. But in a general sense the artificially created "special edition" is a nuisance to the reading public and to the firms who are asked to put up the cash. The reaction against it in publishing circles is a healthy sign.

Death of Prof. Van Der Smissen

The death in his eighty-fifth year of Prof. W. H. Van der Smissen will bring regret to at least two generations of the alumni of the University of Toronto. Almost his whole life was spent in and around that institution, and his connection with it covered nearly seven decades. Contrary to the impression of many he was not of European birth, but a native of the city of Toronto, educated at Upper Canada College and at University College. The marvellous retrospect he enjoyed, and a sense of the changes he had witnessed, may be gathered from the fact that he was a student at Varsity throughout the years of the American Civil War. Since then he had witnessed changes affecting every phase of life and human effort almost incredible to look back upon. A great German scholar and head of the German department of the University for forty years, he had been born a British subject; and within the span of his life had witnessed both the rise and fall of the German Empire with whose literature he was so profoundly familiar. Old fellow-students like Sir William Mulock and Sir John Gibson recalled him as a youth of ardent military tastes who had fought at Ridgeway during the Fenian Raid

of 1866 with Company "K" of the Queen's Own Rifles the group which suffered most of the fatal casualties in that brief but not wholly bloodless engagement. His services in helping to re-create the library of the University after its destruction by fire forty years ago were invaluable.

Prof. Van der Smissen was a most picturesque figure, emphatic in his opinions and pungent in the expression of them. He was what Oliver Wendell Holmes would have described as one of the "last leaves" of a by-gone age and an urban civilization wholly different from that we know of today.

Sir Lomer Gouin's Elevation

Several months ago we referred to the practical certainty that Sir Lomer Gouin, formerly Premier of Quebec, and Minister of Justice for the Dominion, would be the new Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in succession to Hon. Narcisse Perreau. The formal announcement of the expected appointment has now been made from Ottawa, and has been received with general satisfaction, irrespective of party. Sir Lomer has won his name large on the public life of the province in the course of his long and distinguished career. As much as any man living does he command the regard and esteem of its citizens. He will bring to the discharge of his new duties a ripe experience of men and affairs and a *savoir faire* second to none. The appointment is a fitting recognition of a rare devotion to the public weal.

Quebec Conservatives to Organize

The year 1929 opens with a movement for steady and systematic organization on the part of the Conservative Party in the Province, according to a recent declaration made at the Opposition headquarters, to representative Conservatives by Mr. Arthur Sauvé, Provincial Conservative leader. It is planned to reorganize immediately on a scientific basis, to take a census of the forces at the party's disposal, to make a study of the talents and political aptitudes of new men, and so forth. Several recent straws have shown that neither in the Federal nor in the Provincial field, does Quebec stand quite where it did. This is in no sense a prediction either that the Taschereau Government is doomed or that the Liberal *bloc* at Ottawa is about to be dissolved into thin air at the next general election. But it is the opinion of many well placed for judging the trend of sentiment in the Province that Premier Taschereau and his colleagues in the Provincial arena, and Messrs. Lapointe, Cardin, Rinfret and their cohorts in the Federal one, are under the necessity of watching their step more carefully than it has been incumbent on them to do for many a moon now.

Hon. R. B. Bennett's tour of the Province did something to rekindle something of the old-time enthusiasm for the party of Macdonald and Cartier. Federal and Pro-

vincial Conservatives—the leaders of the Provincial party being almost entirely French-speaking—have come much closer together within the last few months (indeed, within the last few weeks) than they have been for several years. That fact is not escaping the notice of the Liberals, and, indeed, it has been responsible for a distinct closing up of their ranks. The schools of thought for which Premier Taschereau and Hon. Ernest Lapointe respectively speak often seem to have very little in common with one another on some matters of considerable political magnitude, and, at one time, it looked as though "the little rift within the lute" was likely, steadily and not very slowly, to widen. However, questions involving disagreements seem to have been relegated to the background by common consent, and the prosperity of the Dominion, for which the best of the Federal Government is responsible, and that of the Province, which the latter owes to the best of all Provincial Governments are likely to be the chief Liberal talking points from now on.

A word should be said as to the spirit that Mr. Sauvé has latterly been evincing. We have sometimes been a little critical of his leadership of Quebec Provincial Conservatives in the past. But he has recently shown a talent for co-operation and a generosity of expression towards the English-speaking Conservatives in the Province that are evoking a ready and striking response.

Grand Opera in English Language

The adjective "American" in the title of the American Opera Company which is making its Canadian debut in Toronto next week, really means "North American," for the very good reason that principals of Canadian birth as well as choristers of similar origin, play a part in its personnel out of all proportion to the relative populations of Canada in the United States. Grand opera is not native to our soil, but the intensive interest in music and musical education which has marked many Canadian centres during the past decade or two is bearing fruits. Canadian singers are appearing in operatic productions in the great centres of the art on both sides of the Atlantic and in the productions of the American Opera Company they are especially eminent. It is also significant that a number of the more important soloists hail originally from the Canadian West. This is in part due to the fact that the director-general, Vladimir Rosing, though a Russian by birth, has from the day of his coming to America after some years residence in London, taken a deep interest in Canadian singers. The organization had its genesis in the enthusiasm of Mr. Eastman, of Rochester, who has endowed his home city with a magnificent conservatory; but after its successes in New York two years ago the company burst local bounds and is now a continent-wide institution. It is interesting to add that its chief financial sponsor at the present time is Mrs. Margaret Huston Carrington, of New York, who prior to her marriage was one of the most widely known of Canadian concert singers.

This organization, which primarily follows artistic rather than mere commercial ideals, has realized with actual distinction the long advocated ideal of grand opera in English; and it is interesting to note that its original instructor in English singing diction was J. Campbell McInnes, of Toronto, who is unsurpassed in his knowledge of this subject. On every ground it is an enterprise in which Canadians as well as their neighbors may take pride.

Why Not Legislate at Home?

The "Detroit Free Press" recently adopted an admonitory tone toward Canada for permitting liquor export. While admitting that Canada has lived up to her treaty obligations to provide United States officials with immediate information as to clearances, it regards this as insufficient and adds: "Unless the Dominion does its part toward restricting the smuggling of booze across the border, it is bound to incur a penalty which will not be at all pleasant."

It would seem that Canada, in supplying the fullest possible information to U. S. preventive officers to enable them to prevent smuggling, is, so to speak, "doing its bit." Smuggling continues because the United States practically makes no efficient attempt to stop it. On the day before Christmas and on Christmas Day saloons serving liquor over the bar, ran wide-open in Detroit with even mugs of old fashioned "Tom and Jerry" as Wassail. Almost anyone could walk in and buy all the drinks he wanted with full toleration from the authorities. We should suggest to the "Free Press" that it start a campaign in behalf of law enforcement in its own home town. Detroit professedly cannot stop import and sale. Why should it assume that Canada's task in stopping export would be easier?

New Lincoln Letters Run Gauntlet

Any historical find nowadays, when such finds are apt to be valuable, inevitably has to run the gauntlet of skepticism. It was practically certain therefore that when in its December issue the "Atlantic Monthly" commenced the publication of hitherto unknown letters by Abraham Lincoln with fresh data as to his life at the period of his courtship of Ann Rutledge that it would have to face a literary court martial conducted by the other Lincoln authorities. Those who read the Editor's Introduction to these revelations submitted by one Wilma Frances Minor, must have been struck with extreme admiration at the laborious caution and extreme efforts at verification set on foot, before The "Atlantic" accorded Miss Minor its august sponsorship. It seemed to be a lesson for editors of every type of periodical. But obviously these pains do not convince everybody. Prominent members of the Lincoln Centennial Association of Springfield, Illinois, as well as other authorities of considerable note, contest the genuineness of the new Lincoln letters on the ground of alleged discrepancies. Far be it from us to suggest "sour grapes" but undoubtedly it must be a blow to Lincoln authorities to have a stranger enter the field with fresh material. The more so because it relates to a period of Lincoln's life to which perhaps too much romantic glamour has been attached, and throws

new light on a courtship that without much warrant has been elevated by certain rhapsodists to the status of one of the world's great love tragedies.

Lincoln died possessed of a very large though humble family connection, somewhat complicated by the fact that in the early days the social conventions rested lightly on pioneer communities of the middle West. In addition numbers of people who had known him in youth long survived him. Information about him was remarkably plentiful for those who sought it. They could select or reject at will. The "Atlantic Monthly" in days gone by has rendered much service by contributing information to the ever growing volume of Lincolniana which strongly savors of the realities; though not all of it acceptable to those biographers who would place an aureole around the head of Lincoln from infancy onward. Lincoln-worship of this kind has already resulted in much injustice to men of the highest ability who were his contemporaries and as zealous in the cause of the Union as he. Even his poor wife has suffered in this respect and the legend has grown up that the deceased Ann Rutledge was "the love of his life," with no particular warrant. Certainly there exists a great temptation to expand on the Ann Rutledge episode even by illicit methods. But the tests imposed on Miss Minor by the staff of the "Atlantic" seem rather complete, and most of its readers will be content to accept its belief that the new material is genuine until positive proof to the contrary is forthcoming.

Centenary of a Great School In connection with the centenary of Upper Canada College, Prof. A. H. Young of Trinity University, has published a booklet in which the history of one of the most historic educational institutions of the country is entertainingly related. In its inception U.C.C. was regarded as an integral part of the educational system of Upper Canada and of the University of Toronto itself, which as an actively functioning institution it antedated. Dr. McCaul, the first principal of University College was in fact promoted to that office from the principalship of U.C.C.

In the past fifty years the names of many noted Canadians have been associated with the principalship. G. R. R. Cockburn, John L. Buchan, H. W. Auden, George Dickson, and last but not least Sir George Parkin, whose son-in-law, Dr. W. L. Grant now adorns that responsible office. Many pedagogues who held subordinate positions are recalled with love by a multitude of former students of various ages.

The more elderly "Old Boys" recall a time, upwards of forty years ago, when Upper Canada College was threatened with extinction and saved by the exertions of its graduates rallied under the leadership of Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, K.C., Chief Justice of Ontario, and at one time leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. In 1887 a strong political faction wished to despoil the College of its historic endowments and attacked it as an institution unsuited to Canadian soil. Their arguments met with some favor in the counsels of the Mowat Administration which made a shibboleth of economy, but U.C.C. had a very staunch and powerful friend in the late Hon. T. B. Pardee then Commissioner of Crown Lands, who by his enthusiasm and powerful influence swung wavering colleagues like Sir Oliver Mowat and Hon. A. S. Hardy, to a belief that the College was entitled to survive. It is said that the cabinet was largely influenced also by John Maitland, M.A., an Oxonian, whose nickname "Gentle" suggests the appeal his personality made to the youths who came in contact with him. At that time the "Old Boys" showed their power and loyalty, and became permanently organized in 1891. It was due to their efforts that in 1894 Upper Canada College was placed on a sound footing and in the decades that have intervened the sons of the old College have stood staunch to their alma mater.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stopping Economic Leak

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir:—Your arresting article entitled "Stopping an Economic Leak" appearing in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT is provocative of thought inasmuch as the problem touched upon, i.e. the periodic exodus of considerable numbers of our people to the country to the South, is one of fundamental importance to the upbuilding of Canada.

Besides the yearly losses that go to build up the "permanent" Canadian born population residing in the United States, there are, of course, well recognized yearly migrations to American cities of Canadian workmen engaged in what for want of a better term may be called "seasonal" occupations. Building construction, among Canada's chief industries, falls in this category of "seasonal" occupation, not as is commonly supposed on account of climatic exigencies but rather because of a certain ingrained public misconception that buildings, like God-given flowers, must await the rejuvenating powers of Spring, and that at the first cold breeze of Autumn everything must prepare to hibernate.

It is as a contractor actively engaged in building construction that I have given much thought to the possibilities of making for the construction industry in general a twelve-month year instead of the seven-month year which now obtains. Every well-informed person knows that winter conditions are no stumbling block to a competent builder. We have examples all around us of office buildings, public works, etc., financial arrangements for which having previously been made, being successfully carried on in the coldest weather. Consequently the wedge has already been driven in the matter of educating our people to winter construction. I do not consider complete conversion a difficult problem.

There is another factor however which I believe is throttling the "domestic" field—the largest classification within the building industry—and that is the general practice of closing the fiscal year at or about the close of the calendar year. The reason for this, of course, is that we are then in a dull season. Stocks are low and collections should be well in hand. In fact, the battle is on for our annual balance sheet just when we are grappling with the problem of "seasonal work" and striving to keep our trained mechanics with us.

Banks, I believe, are doing all they can to take care of legitimate requirements over and above supplying the funds required for crop movement. Mortgage and loan companies, on the other hand, always appear less inclined to place loans after October first. The result is that the prospective home owner finding the loan companies anything but cordial to his applications postpones building until Spring and thus subscribes to the mad rush of Summer work.

It avails little comfort to the industry that after January first, new lines of credit are established, for, in the domestic field with the exception of comparatively few cases, no new construction is commenced between January and April.

I believe that anything that can be done to "iron out" the peaks and depressions of the building industry is worth our consideration and best effort. Our workmen will be better served and at less cost.

Very truly yours,

H. GAUVIN.

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1929.

Of all actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, 'tis most meddled with by other people.—Selden.

New American Settler Invasion

By E. L. CHICANOT

THE subject of immigration has probably received more public attention in Canada during the past year than ever before, yet in this general attention one phase seems to have been almost entirely overlooked or at least disregarded. British immigration has been discussed from every angle and the impression somehow left that it is the only important and significant phase at the present time. Continental European immigration has been subjected to a bombardment of criticism from every side so that a pretty thorough sifting of the whole question has taken place. Infus from Canada's third source of immigration, the United States, has occasioned no discussion or comment of any kind and has been given no consideration as a factor in future popular accretion. Yet the movement from across the border into the Dominion is essentially the significant feature of immigration at the present time.

While in the immigration total to Canada in the first nine months of the year there was a slight increase from the British Isles, which would have been a decrease save for the inclusion in returns of the thousands of harvesters brought from that country in the fall, a great many of whom returned, and an actual decline in the case of continental European countries, movement from the United States registered an increase of from 18,512 to 23,677, or nearly thirty per cent. Also to be taken into account in considering the trend of movement across the border is the return in the period of 27,067 Canadians who had taken up permanent domicile in the Republic and resided there for periods longer than six months.

Having regard to the history of migration from the United States this is exactly what was to be looked for though in general it does not seem to have been expected and is taking place largely unnoticed. United States immigration to Canada is essentially agricultural and the United States farmer is at all times more closely and accurately apprised of farming conditions across the border and moves with the trend of economics there. The state of unprecedented prosperity in which the Western Canadian finds himself at the present time as the result of a cycle of good crops profitably marketed and the demand for his livestock products was bound to act as a powerful magnet upon other agriculturists across the border not satisfied with their condition and desiring to better it. The movement which has evidenced itself in 1928 is the result of accumulated interest and investigation in the past few years, and there is every reason to expect that the effects will be more fully experienced in the next few years. In the days of the prewar western land boom such hegiras were widely heralded, but the vanguard of the new trekking army has advanced upon the country with but little notice, due to public engrossment in other phases of colonization and population building.

The American farmer immigrant differs characteristically from the newcomers of any other nationality and his influence upon agricultural development must be considered in a different light. While the policy with regard to British immigration since the end of the war has been to direct newcomers into settled and established communities and all plans at present being evolved for the future involve such placement, where the pioneer stage as commonly understood has been left behind and colonists may be conveniently supervised and assured at all times of the moral support of neighbors, Canada's greatest lure to farmers from across the line is her open spaces.

The influx into Ontario of a number of farmers from Kentucky, Virginia, and other tobacco states, following the extension of the British preferential tariff to Empire-grown tobacco a couple of years ago, attracted considerable attention. This was, of course, but a special and temporary movement. The American farmer invasion is largely confined to the western provinces where the great drawing card is the free government homestead with its opportunity of expanding activity without the actual sinking of capital in the land. It is extremely significant that Canada's homestead lands should be receiving very marked attention at the present, practically for the first time since the end of the war.

Homestead filings in Western Canada during the first ten months of the year totalled 11,521 or more than double those of the same period in the previous year. The increases are most marked in the cases of Alberta and British Columbia, the figures of the former being three times as great as in the previous year and the latter nearly six times as great. This points directly to heavy filings in the Peace River country which contains the only large remaining block of homestead land in Western Canada, and signs of a new American invasion



A NEW ONTARIO SENATOR

Hon. Henry H. Horsey, of Oressy, Prince Edward County, Ontario, recently appointed to the Dominion Senate. He is a native of Kingston, born 1871, and a trustee of Queen's University. He has long been prominent in the affairs of the Bay of Quinte district.

here have been apparent all summer. Filings at Grande Prairie and Peace River offices exceeded anything previously known. With two months of the year yet to go official of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, the only railroad running into the territory, stated that 4,015 reduced fare vouchers, or those granted only to bona fide land seekers from the United States had been applied for by settlers going into the north, while a great many did not bother about this reduction and paid the full fare.

The really astonishing development of the Peace River country in the past year, due very largely to this American settler invasion, is generally unrealized. It is estimated that in the ten months ended October 31st more than 16,000 persons went into the Peace River country to take up residence, or about as many as were formerly resident in the north during the summer of 1927 which is took fifteen or sixteen years to build up. It is further estimated that the area of cultivated land in the Peace River country in 1927 was 535,000 acres and the amount ready for crop in 1928 is in the neighborhood of 900,000 acres.

Regarded in this light the future of the Peace River country, in the promise of more adequate and efficient transportation for the territory, appears bright and significant. In fact a development equaling anything experienced in Western Canada in the years before the war is looked for and it is anticipated that by 1932 the acreage under cultivation will be not less than 2,500,000 acres. With tentative plans made for the more intensive settlement of established communities through the distribution of British colonists under various schemes and United States settlers flocking to raw homestead lands Western Canada should experience a period of more active colonization in the next few years.

The prospect of the resumption of the farmer movement from the United States on a sizable scale is extremely gratifying and encouraging, for no matter in how desirable a light British immigration is regarded and efforts exerted to maintain its preponderance in the general immigration tide there is no gainsaying the fact that the American farmer is in a purely material sense the most valuable newcomer to the Canadian West. His per capita wealth on earth is more than three times that of the British immigrant and many times that of the European continental. He moves as a rule with complete household goods, machinery and livestock ready to immediately initiate activities and become a producer in his new sphere without loss of time. He is in no need of guidance or supervision but, from a lifetime's knowledge and experience of farming under virtually the same conditions, quite independent.

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VERY few people appreciate the part the American settler has played in the agricultural development of the Canadian west from its first days of settlement. When the first Canadian census was taken in 1871 of the 3,485,701 persons recorded by it 24,162 had been born in the United States. The real influx, however, did not commence until ten years later when in 1881 the prairies were opened up by the piercing of the transcontinental railway, the first homestead filed upon and the first quarter of Canadian Pacific Railway land sold. Consistently they were accountable for approximately twenty-five per cent. of the filings on homestead lands, or more than Canadians or any other nationality, and in addition, so many arriving in Canada with substantial capital, the proceeds of the sales of their United States holdings, have always been the heaviest purchasers of privately held farm lands. From the beginning of the century the proportions of the invading army across the border swelled annually, going over the 100,000 mark in 1910 and reaching a zenith in 1913 with 139,000. Just how large it would have grown but for the outbreak of the war one cannot conjecture. Since the termination of hostilities Canada has received approximately 270,000 settlers from the United States.

Justly to be considered in this movement also, as resulting in Canada's gain and indicative of a trend, is the number of expatriated Canadians permanently domiciled in the United States who have been moving back across the border to adopt homes in the Dominion. Separate record of these has only been kept since March 1923 and during the less than six years which has elapsed more than 240,000 self-exiled sons of the Dominion have so returned. While doubtless the majority of these were industrialists and townpeople it is at the same time clear that included among them were a number of farmers who left Canada during the period of agricultural depression following the conclusion of the war and who have been induced to return by improved conditions. They constitute an added factor in the colonization and land settlement of the Canadian West.

In the possibility, in fact likelihood, of the flow across the border continuing to swell with the maintenance of agricultural prosperity promised for Western Canada it is interesting to note from what directions they may be expected. Last year the states which contributed the largest numbers of settlers were, in order, Michigan, New York, Washington, Minnesota, North Dakota, California, and Massachusetts. During the last fifteen years twenty-one states of the Union have each added 10,000 or more citizens to Canadian population, the leaders in order being

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There Were Giants

By MARGARET WRIGHT

THE majestic bronze figure of Samuel de Champlain surveys, with unseeing eyes, the expanse of sky blue water, now known as Lake Couchiching, over which he once paddled with his Indian Braves in search of new lands to lay at the feet of the King of France.

Three hundred years ago! Champlain is a legend, New France owes allegiance to an English Lord, the French Kings are no more, Orillia and other towns encircle Lake Couchiching which once mirrored the lonely camp-fires of the Indians. Linking the past with the present stands the colossal statue of the Founders of New France,—Champlain, the Father; a Jesuit priest, the first link with Christianity; a Voyageur, symbolic of the spirit of adventure and four magnificent children of its fruitful soil, the Red Men. So skilfully has the bronze of these figures been wrought that, beneath its satiny sheen, one can almost detect the twitch of a muscle or discern the pulse beat in the knotted blood vessels.

To appreciate true beauty in its fullest sense, one must sound either the depths of solitude or seek the understanding of a kindred spirit travelling upon the same plane. Having experienced all the mental havoc of once hearing an exquisite water color of a sunset described as "swell", I choose my companions for expeditions such as this with discretion.

The figures, the lake, the sky had become a world unto themselves when a suppressed laugh broke in upon my reverie. The dream had fled! I turned angrily to my companion who was shaking with mirth. Two people had ascended the steps of the monument. The woman was surveying the nearest Indian with a look of mingled horror, awe and admiration. "Ain't they big?" she gasped. The man eyed the nine foot figures coolly and then with the contempt of his kind for the weaker sex, replied, "Oh, well! The men wuz bigger in them days!"

Forests and Streams

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Sir: Referring to a letter headed "Forest Destruction" in your issue of the 22nd Dec. 1928, the writer asks, How can we expect to have water without trees? The answer is to be found in Egypt, and Mesopotamia. The Nile flows for 3,000 miles through a treeless desert. The Tigris and Euphrates for a lesser distance, but through country equally devoid of vegetation. Modern Egypt supports a large population by means of irrigation. Ancient Mesopotamia did the same. It was pointed out in the letter which your correspondent criticizes that good government was more necessary than forests for the preservation of civilization. The fact that though China is supposed to be practically treeless it supports a population of 400,000,000 people seems to the present writer to suggest that there is something wrong in the claim that without trees it is impossible to exist. We compared China with Canada from the standpoint of quantity not quality so that we do not understand what your correspondent means by suggesting that "the Canadian people will hardly feel flattered at the comparison," on the contrary, we think that when you consider, what Canada has achieved, in spite of the fact that so much of our people's energy has been consumed in the struggle with nature we have every reason to feel proud of our record in comparison with the ancient civilization of China. That China today is "a land of famine, flood, pestilence, poverty and chaos" is to be attributed not to the loss of her forests, for if that had been the case she would have perished long ago, but simply to the lack of a settled government strong enough to protect life and property. As pointed out in the letter your correspondent criticizes, if Canada should ever become as treeless as China, there will be no need to damn the country. It will be only necessary to dam the rivers. Glaciers (where no trees can exist)—not springs—are the ultimate source of some of the greatest rivers in the world.

Ottawa, Dec. 1928.



MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR BEVERLEY BAXTER
The managing editor of the London Daily Express, who is a Torontonian by birth, has been spending a brief vacation in Canada. His beautiful wife is also a Canadian and was formerly Miss Edith Wilson, of Vancouver, B.C. The picture was taken at Halifax, on board the Canadian "Caronard."



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Squirrelage

By VICTOR LAURISTON

THERE'S no longer the slightest doubt of it. We're unquestionably afflicted with squirrelage.

Never hear of squirrelage, you say? Nor did Noah and Daniel Webster, either? Then list to the story, and at the end you'll agree with me that a new and worthwhile word is in a fair way to being added to the English language.

Madge started it:

"There's a rat in the attic," she said.

That same night we heard several rats, scampering up and down and across and back. They explored the partitions and gnawed at the rafters.

"That's easily settled," I said, with customary wisdom; and next morning introduced into the mysterious and unexplored recesses of the back attic one fat and glistening black cat which has been eating us out of house and home these four years. I put him in there before breakfast, to give zest to his rat banquet.

The black cat's name is Kayo.

At noon the door was opened. Kayo emerged, rather swiftly for a cat of his bulk. His wise old face wore a peculiarly reproachful look. He did not linger to argue but shot down the attic stair like a black thunderbolt from the hand of Jove.

Next day Irene hurriedly summoned us.

"It's a squirrel," she exclaimed; and pointed to a little red squirrel swinging across from the maple to the attic roof.

A few weeks later came an invasion of black squirrels. They had about as much mercy on their red cousin as the Angles, Jutes and Saxons had on the Britons. Mr. Red Squirrel made a hurried exit and left a sizeable store of chestnuts to the visitors. At night the blacks kept us awake rolling chestnuts here, there and everywhere, while they jubilated.

It doesn't pay to watch squirrels. They rack your nerves. One of these little black fellows will climb to the top of the maple, fling himself into space—and just when you think he's due to crash, will dig his toes into a branch. Whether it's the one he intended to catch, nobody knows. But he always seems to catch some branch.

You can't put anything over womenfolk. I saw a black squirrel performing a stunt that stood my sparse hair on end. "Quick!" I shrieked in a superb falsetto; and the family assembled from all parts of the house to see Mr. Black Squirrel perform on the tight rope. He started at one street corner and journeyed to the next—via telephone wire. And he made the distance, some 300 yards, a lot quicker and a lot more accurately than some telephone messages I've tried to send. There were nerve-wracking



NEW BRUNSWICK'S NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND HIS ADVISERS
Major-General Hugh Havelock McLean surrounded by members of the Provincial Government of New Brunswick while they were being sworn as Members of the Executive Council immediately after he had assumed office December 29th, 1928. Left to right: Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer; Hon. E. A. Reilly, Chairman New Brunswick Electric Power Commission; Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, President Executive Council; R. S. Barker, Official Secretary; Major-General Hugh Havelock McLean, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Major E. J. Lounsbury, A.D.C.; Hon. John B. M. Baxter, Premier; Hon. Charles D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines; M. B. Dixon, Clerk of the Executive Council; Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works.

moments when he seemed to sway dizzily. But always he righted himself.

Madge regarded the performance with a bored air.

"Hush!" she sniffed. "What's that stunt, to call me from my work? Why, yesterday, I saw two of them do it—one chasing the other."

Isn't that just like a woman?

Horse chestnuts cost nothing, and are worth it; but brazil nuts—eject niggertoos—cost thirty cents a pound, and are distinctly edible. After the first snow-fall, our stock of brazils had to be repeatedly renewed. I found Irene one day using them to feed the black squirrels. She'd got one squirrel so civilized, he would fairly eat out of her hands. He was a shrewd old fellow, too. Instead of taking the nuts to the general store in the attic, he dashed here, there and everywhere over the snow, hiding them in obscure corners of four or five different city lots. How he'll ever remember where to look for them is a puzzle. He'll need an expert accountant to go through his books.

Squirrels are amusing little fellows—but they have their drawbacks. In an attic they promote insomnia. And wire cracks. I told a school inspector friend of mine, a great nature student, all about my squirrels, and how they had made themselves quite at home in my attic. I expected him to go into raptures. Instead:

"Where else would they go?" he scoffed. "Don't squirrels always go where there are nuts?"

And not till it was too late did I think to retort:

"Is that why they're so thick around your house?"

Another drawback is that Madge wants me to replace the shingles on the veranda roof. Every time there's a high wind, a few more shingles are blown off. The roof has got to look as though the country is windswept all the time.

Madge insists quite erroneously that the squirrels have displaced the shingles; that their galloping hooves are responsible for the numerous bald patches where the sheeting shows through. And every time she sees a squirrel scamper down the big maple and across the road, she says:

"Dear, you must positively get at that veranda roof."

Some women are like that. And it's no use trying to tell her, what a naturalist once told me, that these black squirrels eat all the insects that otherwise would burrow into the bark of the maples.

"All the worse for them," she says. "Haven't you seen the city manager yet? out cutting down that nasty old tree? Every time I back the car out, I'm sure I'll bump a fender."

Yes, some women are like that. They can't contemplate the beauties of nature without thinking of some personal grievance.

All things considered, I still maintain, in spite of Daniel and Noah Webster, that our household is badly afflicted with squirrelage.

Why not?

If verbiage is an excess of words—and if dotage is a superabundance of dottiness—what other word than "squirrelage" accurately describes an enormous superfluity of squirrels?

Saskatchewan

(By one who has never been there.)

ALTHOUGH Saskatchewan is the cradle of Co-operation with a capital C, this fact has almost been forgotten since the recent Olympic games, which revealed a daughter of the province who can jump higher than any chorine on the Keith-Albee circuit.

No one would dare raise the subject of Saskatchewan without making some mention of her wheat crop. In 1927 it was said to amount to some 213 million bushels, not counting the fifty which were eaten by the gophers.

Excluding the Clew Kluckers, the population in the same year was said to be 836,000. Saskatchewanians do not consider this estimate at all fair, as they allege that it was made during the winter when, it appears, many of the grain rawchers are resting in California, the land of brown hills, heat, and dust, with nothing to do but dodge the traffic and endorse their Wheat Pool cheques at the Bank of Italy.

For the benefit of those in Saskatchewan's sister provinces who wander about the actual slant of her imperial leanings, permit me to quote from the toast list of a Canadian club banquet which may have been held recently in Saskatoon, or Regina, (perhaps even Moose Jaw).

Toast: "His Majesty, the King," proposed by Denis O'Shane; reply by Dr. Heinie Schultz.

"The Empire," proposed by Nels Pedersen; reply by Otto Holzbaum.

"Our Anglo-Saxon Traditions," proposed by Ivan Paulovitch; reply by Petro Galon.

"Sir John MacDonald," proposed by Gus Pretipolopoli; reply by Charlie Wei Pu.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier," proposed by Abraham Labowitz; reply by Chief Tom Two Long Horns.

—W. D. Stovell.



DAME MILICENT FAWCETT

Recently presented with the above portrait by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—formerly the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which she is president—and the London National Society for Women's Service of which she is Hon. President. The portrait is the work of Mr. Lionel Ellis. Dame Fawcett advocated votes for women fifty years ago.



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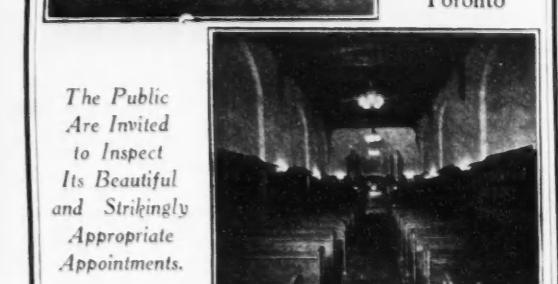
D. B. PLUNKETT, M.P.

Who recently held Victoria, B.C. for the Conservative party at a hotly contested bye-election. Mr. Plunkett, a prominent business man of the Pacific Coast, is a native of Orillia, Ont., and some of his relatives have for years been known from coast to coast in the famous soldier show, "The Dumbells."

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Giving Canada Stable Government

WHEN Mr. Mackenzie King became Prime Minister of Canada on December 29, 1921, most people who interest themselves in politics predicted that his career in that office would not be long. Now at the commencement of his eighth year in the premiership, he has held the position longer than all but three of the Prime Ministers since Confederation. Before the term of the present parliament expires he will have equalled the nine year premiership of Sir Robert Borden and have only two records to break—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's fifteen years and Sir John A. Macdonald's nineteen. Who, examining the present political situation and the prospects of the immediate future, would say that he hasn't a fair chance of outdistancing even those two most distinguished of Canadian statesmen and so becoming, in the matter of tenure of office, more than any other the "grand old man" of the country's politics? And without being very old at that, for it was only his fifty-fourth birthday that he celebrated the other day.

Nothing calculated to terminate his career at the head of the government is presently in sight. If he wishes he can go for almost three years more without an election, and another success at the polls at the end of the parliamentary term—which just now doesn't seem improbable—will ensure his matching Sir Wilfrid's mark.

Two factors have been mainly instrumental in confounding those who seven years ago gave him a short lease of office, namely: luck, which included the mistakes of his adversaries, and superior political generalship. Wisecracks of politics who held him in something of contempt when he came on the scene have seen him maintain himself in a difficult position by unsurpassed political astuteness while their own blunders hastened their departure from the stage. His methods have been somewhat different from those of most leading players in the game of politics, but they have been wisely and most successfully adapted to the times and circumstances.

So far, the quality of his government has had little to do with Mr. King's success. For five of the seven years of his premiership it was being denounced from one end of the country to the other, but he was skilful enough to hang on with only a minority party in parliament. At the end of the five years revelations regarding his administration were such as ordinarily would have meant the end of a ministry, but he cleverly submerged them and came back from the country with a full mandate and an adequate majority in parliament. Generalship and good luck brought him safely through five difficult years during which he had little chance to bid for the confidence of the country by popular governmental measures, not being in an independent position in parliament.

*

Since then, Mr. King has been in power as well as in office, and his course has given general satisfaction such complaint as has been voiced being mostly of a sectional character. In domestic matters the country has had for the most part what it so long clamored for—stability of government. There has been nothing very outstanding of a progressive or constructive nature in domestic policy since 1926, but the country's affairs have been going along fairly smoothly. The industrial and business community seems to feel that the government is "safe", while the West appears to be reasonably satisfied. The principal activity of the administration has been in the imperial and foreign spheres and here Mr. King's course has not been successfully challenged. Most people take it that he has enhanced the status of Canada within the Empire and among the nations of the world, and the worst his critics have ventured to say is that he claims to have done more than he has. Whatever of practical advantage has been accomplished in the improvement of imperial relations—the appointment of a British High Commissioner to Canada is one thing that seems very much to the good—Mr. King at least has convinced the country that he has not weakened or sought to weaken the bonds of empire. He has even been able to interpret his excursion into foreign affairs—the exchange of ministers plenipotentiary with leading countries—as a departure calculated not merely to enhance Canada's place among the nations, but also to strengthen the Empire and make for imperial unity. In some respects he was disposed to move too fast in regard to the national status, but having been thwarted by the provinces, he wisely has been content to let the country forget his ambition to bring the constitution within the sole jurisdiction of the Canadian parliament and to move forward where the way is open.

*

SO, IT is only during the last two years that Mr. King has had a chance to set his stride in the premiership, and so far it looks like a pretty steady, strong and enduring stride. With the approach to the middle of the term of the first parliament in which he has been in an independent position, he is undoubtedly in greater favor in the country than at its commencement. And from now on he should be fairly free to strengthen his position. On February seventh he faces parliament in its third session, and on the manner in which he meets the two or three leading issues that will be to the front during the next five or six months will depend the maintenance of his prestige. Perhaps the most delicate and dangerous question to be faced during the session is that of the western provincial resources. Considerations have entered this question which most fair-minded people would wish to see avoided—considerations of race and religion. Unfortunately, however, there are those who seem to delight in exploiting racial and religious prejudices. Mr. Bourassa of Quebec and Doctor Edwards of Ontario still have seats in the House of Commons. But if reports from the prairies are reliable, there is much mischief on foot even without the contributions of these two firebrands. To some extent at least it has begun to poison politics in the western provinces, particularly in Saskatchewan, but people are hoping that the reputable politicians will refrain from giving it encouragement. No party is likely to benefit in the long

run from exploiting politically such operations as those of the Ku Klux Klan. The more responsible men of all parties in parliament, it may be anticipated, will seek a solution of the problem of the return of the provincial resources without aggravating prejudices attaching to the school question therein involved.

Another question pertaining particularly to the West which will have a good deal of attention again this session is that of immigration. The government will claim that it is making a substantial start toward solving the population problem in the new measures adopted in cooperation with the government of Great Britain for encouraging British immigration, but neither of the Opposition parties will be disposed to bless it and say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." These measures are commendable and in conformity with the recommendations of the Immigration Committee of last session, and they should stimulate the movement of people from the Old Country to Canada. But the Conservative will contend that it is a hesitating, timid programme. The reduction to fifty dollars of the general ocean fare for immigrants from Great Britain already gives indication of being fruitful, but the government won't be given credit for this, since Great Britain bears the cost. The Progressive group in the Commons is not anxious to have immigration increased, and it is not prepared to approve of Mr. Forke no matter what he does, being still mindful of his desertion of them two years ago.

*

ALTHOUGH there is not much inclination in either of the major parties to stress the case for or against tariff protection just now, three factors should serve to bring the tariff prominently under consideration during the session, namely: the Hoover threat of a prohibitive tariff against Canadian agricultural products, the review by the Advisory Tariff Board of a large number of applications for tariff revisions, and the disability suffered last year by the fruit and vegetable growers from the dumping of American produce into the Canadian market at distress prices. The Conservatives very naturally—and legitimately—will make the Hoover threat the occasion for a patriotic gesture of retaliation against Uncle Sam. In the only two elections the Conservatives have won since 1891 (in one of them they were Unionists) they had a patriotic issue, so they welcome the opportunity afforded by Mr. Hoover for again running up the flag. And they can be reasonably assured that they will have the attention of the country in whatever they have to say about the desirability of Canada's taking cognizance of the Hoover policy, for it seems to be generally regarded as a reason for some concern. There isn't very much the government can do at present about this except let the Tories talk themselves out. Its indicated course would seem to be that of protesting that it must wait and see what Mr. Hoover and his new Congress do and what effect it has on Canada. By the time the period of waiting and watching is up it may be able to submerge the question under another issue—that of the St. Lawrence deep waterway, for example. But in the matter of the fruit and vegetables dumping it will have to have a better answer, for the effect of this has been demonstrated and the cause is clearly the government's action a year ago in nullifying the anti-dumping provisions of the Customs Act. The government can be made quite uncomfortable unless it squarely faces this question of the injury to Canadian industry by the absence of any barrier to the flooding of the Canadian market with American products at prices lower than the cost of production.

It is a more difficult matter to speculate in advance on the reflection in the House of Commons of the Tariff Board investigations. Some of the representations made to the board clearly indicate the desirability of revisions in the tariff schedules, but the conflicting contentions of various interests in some of the major cases could be effectively employed by the government as an excuse for doing nothing. The steel and coal cases, for example, are so involved that if the various interests which appeared before the Tariff Board are to be believed, whatever course might be taken would be prejudicial to some important branch of Canadian enterprise. When Canadian manufacturers quarrel among themselves and contest against one another, how, Mr. Robb may protest, can he be expected to solve their problems by tariff revisions? However desirous Mr. Robb may be of doing the right thing his task will be a difficult one, but should political considerations make a minimum of revision desirable, the situation in the Tariff Board will provide him with his defence.

*

THE session approaches without the government's having given its answer to the interests seeking valuable power rights on the St. Lawrence—the Beauharnois Company. It is inclined to grant the concession but hesitates to take the step. Whether it takes it or not, parliament will display an early interest in this matter. Outside of parliament, the fight that is being waged over the concession seems to be mainly between those who stand to profit by the concession and those who might suffer through its being granted—two rival groups of interests. Among disinterested people, I haven't found anyone able to advance any arguments against the Beauharnois Company's being given the right to carry out this great power development at its own expense under the provisions of its Quebec legislation, but I encounter not a few who are not impressed with the methods employed to win favor for the project and secure the federal authority. If it is such a good thing for the public, some are asking, why should, so much propaganda and lobbying be required? In addition to a host of retained lawyers, this \$65,000,000 project has found friends in strange places. Newspapers not notable for the championship of public ownership have somehow found it consistent with their principles to throw their columns to the cause of Beauharnois.

Mr. Taschereau is dictatorial in his demands on Ottawa that the Beauharnois plans be approved. He tells the federal government that it has no constitutional authority

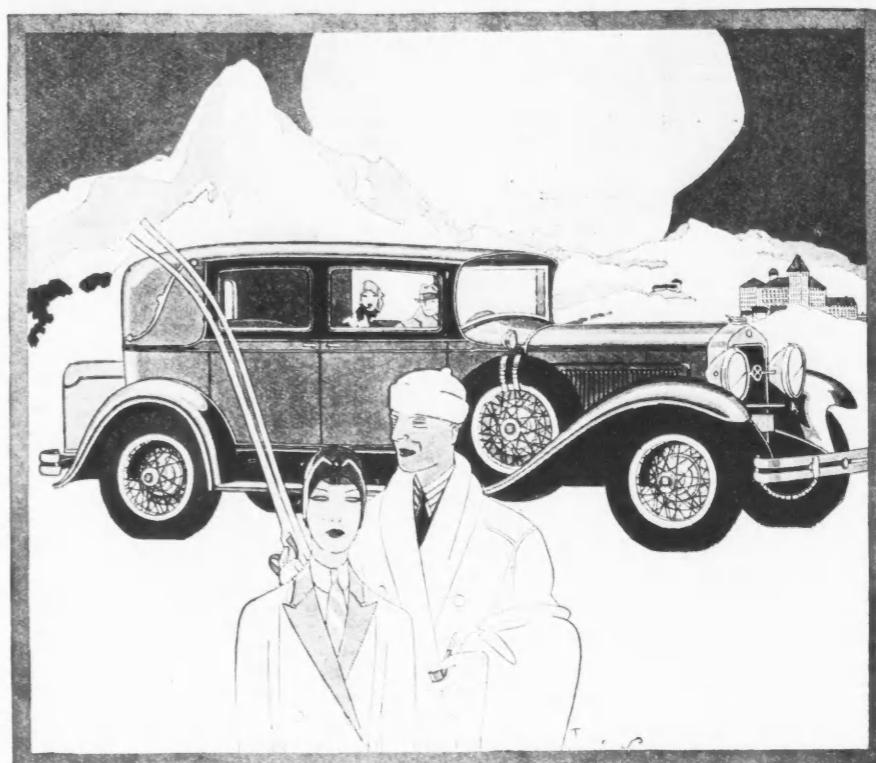
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for considering anything but the question of whether or not these plans comply with navigation requirements. He has bluntly demanded compliance with provincial rights in the matter.

*

THE course of the Conservative Party in giving the West Lambton seat to the government without a contest would suggest that Mr. King has friends in unexpected quarters and that he has good reason for optimism regarding the duration of his career in office. The Liberal majority in this riding at the last election was only 13%, so it must have been something other than hopelessness that persuaded the Opposition to let it go by default. What? Mr. Bennett exercised the voice of leadership when it was proposed that Victoria be handed over in the same way. It was not his intention that West Lambton should be a gift, but he was in England when the gift was made, and of course when a party leader is that far away almost anything may be done in his absence. The Lambton forfeiture would seem to a considerable sacrifice of party prestige in Ontario.

Titles and Their Lure

EVERY Englishman loves a lord." There is something of the glamour of history in a great name, nobly borne in eventful surroundings. Something of the Englishman—and woman—with their keen sense of the social scale and their earnest ambition to be respectable, makes them delighted with the mere acquaintance of a titled person. It gives them a pleasure to pronounce in a casual way the resounding name of some peer.

But, if this is snobbery, it is not the monopoly of the English. If the Englishman loves a lord, the Italian dearly loves a count, a marquis, or a prince. And I doubt whether the republican countries themselves do not still render some allegiance to a title. Especially is this to be seen in the French diplomatic service, with its London ambassadors,—first, the Comte de St. Aulaire, and now Monsieur de Fleuriau.

Now that Germany has turned republic, no country in the world has a higher percentage of titled subjects than Italy. Italy was once—indeed, right down to the 19th

century—divided into many small sovereign states. From these miniature kingdoms comes the multiplicity of titles, for each and all of them granted with a hand which became lavish as the coffers of the state emptied, titles ranging from that of Prince to that of the Baron and the Duke.

When King Victor Emmanuel II became King of Italy the right to confer titles was vested in him by the many petty states which were now embraced in his new kingdom.

But this change in no way affected the ubiquity of persons enjoying the use of high-sounding titles. And it became the custom for every man of standing in Italy to prefix his name with some sign of nobility.

There were two reasons for the numerous titles: first, in Italy every child of noble birth assumed the titles of his or her sire; second, the Vatican still used its prerogative of conferring titles of nobility, and the united Italy did not end that right. So, to the innumerable lay titles were added those of ecclesiastical origin.

Towards the end of last century the prevalence of titles made some sort of action on the part of the authorities necessary. It was found that of the many high-sounding titles in use but a few had any sort of authenticity. The upshot was the establishment of the Consulta Heraldica, or College of Heraldic, of Rome, and the royal decree that all titles must be proved by evidence before being assumed.

This decree, however, failed in its object, for it was not enforced. So great did the scandal become that Italian titles became a byword through the world, and were laughed at as the "comic opera" appanages of obscure if picturesque names.

Recently Mussolini has appointed a committee, and new laws are to be enforced. The problem of papal titles has been settled by compromise. Papal titles granted before 1870 when the temporal power passed from the Vatican, are to be recognized. But from that date the Pope is not entitled to confer any legal titles.

But no law will ever prevent the use of titles in the home. If the owner wishes to be spoken to as Marchesa his friends will continue to do so, for—such is human vanity!—the mere uttering of the title seems to create an atmosphere of distinction from which both the friend and the Marchesa himself can gather to themselves an added sense of their own importance.

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"GATHERING MARSH HAY" BY THE LATE L. R. O'BRIEN, R.C.A.
Mr. O'Brien (1832-1899) was a charter member and first President of the Royal Canadian Academy, 1880-1890. He was a native of Shanty Bay, near Barrie, Ont., and originally educated as an architect and engineer. He was one of the founders of the Ontario Society of Artists in 1872 and became internationally famous as a water-colorist. The above water color was a gold medal picture at the Paris Salon of 1893. It was recently purchased from the J. Merritt Malloney Gallery by Mr. H. A. Leak, of Edgar Ave., Toronto.

A Titian Comes to Canada

National Gallery's Latest and Greatest Acquisition

By STEWART DICK

IN THE GREAT portrait by Titian of a Venetian gentleman, just purchased by the National Gallery in Ottawa we have the most important picture yet acquired by any public collection in Canada, and its requisition marks a red letter day in the development of art in the Dominion.

Already the strongest feature in the Old Master section of the National Gallery was its fine group of Venetian works to which has now been added this crowning glory. For in Titian we have the supreme manifestation, the culminating figure of Venetian art.

The Venetian school of painting takes a place of its own in the history of Italian painting. Situated on a little island off the mainland on the north shore of the Adriatic Sea and defended by its powerful fleet, the city occupied a strong strategic position and waxed powerful and prosperous. It became the great emporium of the traffic from the East, the silks of Cathay, the spices of the Indies, all the gorgeous merchandise of the Orient was poured out on the quays of Venice, and there arose from the waters of the lagoon a city of almost fairy-like splendour. Its ornate palaces of coloured marble, its myriad churches with domes and campanile, were mirrored in the quiet waters which also reflected the throngs of moving ships, from the great galleons to the slim gondolas which conveyed the citizens from door to door.

A republic, officered and run by wealthy merchants, the State of Venice enjoyed an orderly government at a time when the rest of Italy seethed with the struggle of rival factions. It acquired great wealth and its rule extended far into the mainland.

Venice was not a great intellectual centre like Florence or like the neighboring University city of Padua, its main note was a stately munificence; public money was spent lavishly on the adornment of the city, its civic observances took the form of costly and gorgeous pageants and processions. Venetian art was the apotheosis of worldly splendour. Magnificence was its keynote and as the essence of Florentine art is to be found in beauty of form, so the essence of Venetian art is to be found in the splendour of colour. And as might be expected in such a people practical and material rather than idealistic; and above all fond of public display, the art of portraiture assumed with them an importance hitherto unknown.

*

VENETIAN Painting was later in development than the Florentine and Sienese Schools, whose first great flowering was seen at the beginning of the fourteenth century, for it was not until nearly the end of the fifteenth century that it bursts forth into its full splendour, and its greatest triumphs belong to the sixteenth century. Its early history is dominated by the Bellini family its virtual founder being Jacopo Bellini, whose two sons Gentile and Giovanni raised it to its full height at the end of the fifteenth century, and whose studios formed the training school for generations of future painters.

With the coming of the sixteenth century we have the short lived but brilliant Giorgione, the harbinger of a new age, and surviving him and overshadowing him the great figure of Titian, with his followers Tintoretto and Paul Veronese.

For a period of more than sixty years—from 1510 till his death in 1576, Titian stands as the unrivalled master of the Venetian school. He also holds a unique position in the history of the world's art. He represents the full fruition of the Italian genius, and embodies in his works the employment of all their technical resources, and at the same time he is the first of the moderns, a pioneer reaching forward towards a new outlook. It is from Titian above all others that the great masters of the seventeenth century, Rubens, Van Dyke, Rembrandt, and Velasquez drew their inspirations, and most of the modern developments in painting find their origin in him.

It is then a matter for congratulation that the Canadian National Gallery should have been able to secure a first rate and fully authenticated example of the great master's work, a portrait dating from the full maturity of his career.

Titian in his long life—he was born somewhere between 1477 to 1480 and died in 1576 nearly a hundred years old—passed through many phases. We have first a youthful romantic period when he is closely under the spell of Giorgione, then in the next twenty years we have the period of great decorative splendour which produced among other sumptuous works the great series of Bacchanals of which the "Bacchus and Ariadne" is the most famous. Then in the fifteen forties when he is a man of over sixty years of age we pass into a period of ripe maturity—the effervescent stage is over and is succeeded by a subdued richness even more imposing and full of power and authority.

The work acquired by the National Gallery of Canada is a portrait of a learned Venetian prelate, Daniello Barbaro, who lived from 1510 to 1570, and who visited

England as ambassador to the Court of King Edward VI. It was painted by Titian in the year 1545 for Paolo Grovio, Bishop of Como, who formed a collection of portraits of celebrated contemporary men. This is recorded by Pietro Aretino the famous writer, and a close friend of Titian's in a letter to Grovio dated February 1545, which is so full of the glamour of Venetian pageantry that I cannot resist quoting it.

Meanwhile I with certainty come to tell you that the portrait of the celebrated Barbaro Daniello is in live-like guise in the colours which have captured it from reality; and that when the sitter and the picture are together, Art which you believe to have become Nature and Nature which you think converted into Art, reduce into one thing both to be and to seem. And moreover I tell you that in the proud and splendid form, thanks to the celestial spirit which rules in the style of the divine Titian, is seen so well the golden nobility of the myriad churches with domes and campanile, were mirrored in the quiet waters which also reflected the throngs of moving ships, from the great galleons to the slim gondolas which conveyed the citizens from door to door.

At Venice February 1545.

—PIETRO ARETINO

When we translate the fervid periods of Aretino into our own more drab and sober speech there is little to alter in essentials. The language may appear to our more timid usages flamboyant and highly coloured, and yet what in it is overstated, what phrase is not justified by the actual work itself?

*

THE PICTURE is a portrait of a man in the prime of life, a grave and dignified Venetian gentleman, poised, self-contained, self-sufficient. A man of outstanding personality, presented quietly, and reticently, but with astonishing force.

The placing of the figure on the canvas, the sense of space, of balance, of an alert living presence—all these things assert themselves quietly seemingly without conscious intention. Then we have behind the astonishing structural sense. Michelangelo said with a sneer that it was a pity the Venetians did not pay more attention to drawing, yet what painter, at whatever period, ever modelled,—ever drew in three dimensions—with such closeness and sureness and subtlety as Titian does here, and while Michelangelo modelled in stone, and with something of the hardness and immobility of stone, Titian gives us the living semblance of warm flesh.

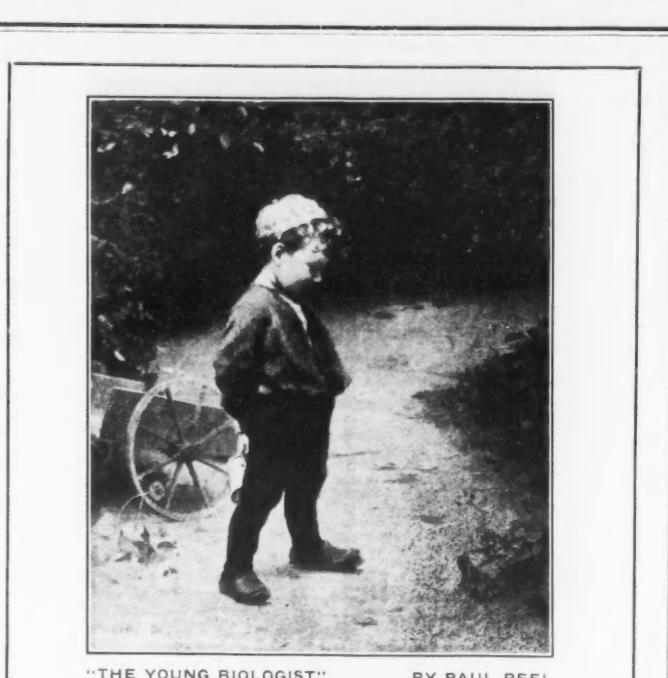
Add to this an absolute unity of impression that we find in the works of Titian alone.

The colour harmony is one of subdued richness. The gray green background, the rich harmonious blacks of the robe, the brown hair and beard and the warm dark flesh tints. These last reach their culmination in the crimson of the underlip, and this note is repeated with renewed force in the triangular opening of the robe on the breast. It would be difficult to imagine an effect of such sumptuousness produced so simply.

But above the rich decorative quality of the portrait stands out its effectiveness as a human document. It is essentially a portrait, a study of a man, and the force of its personality for all its quietude and repose dominates the whole room.

I do not think the value of such a painting to the National Gallery of Canada can be measured in terms of money, and certainly no greater gift could be made to the cause of Canadian art than the placing of such a work at the disposal of Canadian artists. Before it our petty sectional squabbles sink into nothingness, we are united in a fervour of admiration, and emerge with clearer eyes and purified ideals.

The contention that with the introduction of composition billiard balls the game would be rendered much easier is being fully borne out by the performances of the leading professional players. In the two months in which composition balls have been in general use many remarkable scoring feats have been accomplished. The facility of scoring has been demonstrated by Willie Smith, who is generally regarded as the greatest living player, in a match in London. He conceded a young opponent, 4,000 points start in a game scheduled to be played in sessions of two hours' duration, and succeeded in overtaking his rival in the fourth session. In eight hours' actual play Smith scored no fewer than 5,442 points, his scoring being at an average rate of 680 per hour. At one period Smith scored 1,000 points in 73 minutes, and at another, 950 in a few minutes under an hour.



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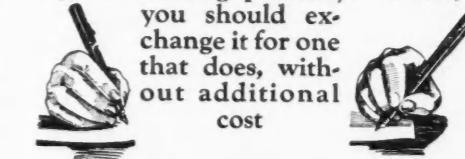
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MUSIC and DRAMA



Hart House Quartet and Jeanne Dusseau — "A Bill of Divorcement" — Benno Rabinoff — The Late Josie Mills

Novelties by Hart House Quartet

The concert given by the Hart House Quartet on Jan. 7th, prior to its departure for the Canadian West, was of unique interest. The associated artiste was Madame Jeanne Dusseau, who rendered some numbers, arranged for soprano voice and string quartet by two of the most eminent of Canadian composers, Dr. Healy Willan and Dr. Ernest MacMillan. Five of these were French-Canadian chansons populaires of ancient and probably, Breton origin. As each composer possesses a mastery of harmony these settings were of profound artistic interest and at the same time expressive of the contrasted individualities of the two men.

Two of Dr. Willan's numbers were settings of his own compositions "Chorale Prelude on a Christmas Hymn Melody" and "To an Isle in the Water" (words by W. B. Yeats). The latter lyric is already very well known and the string setting enriches its gravely tender quality. More notable is the "Corale Prelude" in which Dr. Willan's affinity for early ecclesiastical modes is apparent. The setting has an organ-like richness combined with a delicacy attainable only in the string medium. Dr. Willan's French Canadian numbers were "Sainte Marguerite" and "J'ai entendu de Rossignol chanter." The first is really a lullaby, the second a gentle love lyric; and in both the atmosphere of the work has been tastefully and graciously preserved in the harmonic setting.

Dr. Macmillan's contribution was a group of settings of three old Breton sea songs, composed for the approaching sea-chantey festival at Vancouver: "Le Long de la Mer jolle," "Sept ans sur Mer," and "A Saint Malo beau port de Mer." The freedom, gusto and resource of the composer in his use of the voices of the string quartet produced a most captivating effect. In the second especially he has captured the atmosphere of the sea, and the third, "A Saint Malo," has a most haunting and rollicking quality. His use of cello tones is especially clever and colorful in all three settings. Madame Dusseau's emotionally beautiful voice has never been more dramatic in its appeal than this season, and, as usual, her phrasing was marked by high distinction. In the "Chorale Prelude" her tones were especially noble and her fine rhythmical nuancing gave added graces to the sea songs. All her numbers demanded high personal musicianship as well as vocal endowment.

The other novelty was the first public performance in Toronto of Fritz Kreisler's Quartet in A minor, already familiar to some lovers of chamber music through the records. It will be recalled that Kreisler, during the later years of the great war, became so perturbed in spirit that he resolved to give up public appearance altogether, gave away his violins and by way of diversion took to larger forms of composition than the short pieces with which his name was already identified. The Kreisler spirit, which revolutionized violin recital programmes, and made them more vivid and joyous than they had ever been in the past, pervades this quartet. In it he appears as a sort of twentieth century Haydn; with the transparency of the father of the sonata form, and a modern, virtuosic ingenuity in scoring unknown in Haydn's time. The work makes a varying appeal to different temperaments. The person who seeks in chamber music a more profound and rarefied emotional content than is to be found in other musical forms, will be disappointed in it; although it is remarkably clever in the distribution of its material, so that all four instruments get an equal opportunity. There is some beautiful passage work for the second violin and the viola and Kreisler, though a violinist, makes surprisingly adept and original use of the violoncello. At times the iteration of certain familiar harmonic devices tends to tedium. The four movements, though well knit together, are full of echoes of his earlier concert pieces especially the "Tambourin Chinois." The most interesting is the third, a Romance that is elegant, melodious and tender in quality. The least interesting is the Finale which is merely a recapitulation of earlier subjects. The interpretation of the work by the Hart House Quartet was capital in rhythmic feeling and virtuosic finesse.

The usual homage to Schubert was again paid in an interpretation of his Quartet in A minor (1824). Though not so gloriously inspired in an emotional sense as some of his chamber works heard earlier in the season it reveals his careless opulence and unlimited facility in improvisation and was given a very elegant and cleanly phrased rendering.

Once Famous Actress Passes Away

There died recently in Toronto an old lady who forty years ago was well known throughout Eastern Canada as well as in the smaller centres of Ohio, New York, and other northern states as one of the most popular actresses of the day. In private life she was Mrs. Charles Haystead, and during her stage career she was known as Josie Mills. The Canada of her day in a theatrical sense embraced the territory between Halifax and Sarnia, though she ventured occasionally as far west as Winnipeg. Those were the days before the motion picture theatre was known, and in a centre like Stratford or Brantford, the coming of a star actress with a large repertoire of well known plays was an

folding is a masterpiece of intelligence and craftsmanship.

The play is set in 1932. Insanity has become a ground for divorce, and Margaret Fairfield has taken advantage of the new legislation to free herself from the husband she has not seen for sixteen years since his confinement to an insane asylum following shell-shock in the war. Probing her inner feelings she cannot discover a trace of that possible, far-away love. Indeed, she feels has just come into her life, and she is now ready to marry another. Her daughter, Sydney, now wakened to womanhood, is also to marry Kit Pumphrey, the rector's son, a wholesome youth with a passion for eugenics and the effect of heredity. Simultaneously with Sydney's discovery that her father's family has always been "a little nervous," the father escapes from his confinement and returns to his home, his reason restored, the last sixteen years a blank, and with a pathetic heart-breaking eagerness for a little happiness after his terrible experience. The sobbing, broken man, the weak woman, his former wife, who finally chooses her own happiness, and the seemingly "hard" and cynical modern girl, who sacrifices even her own love, for her parents, are the characters which move across the strange checker-board of light and shade which the playwright has created. It is a powerful play, as moving in its little tenderness as in its intensity, and in the hands of Mr. McLeod and his company it becomes vital.

As much in his understanding of the underlying theme and in his restraint, as in his handling of an exceedingly difficult emotional role, Gordon McLeod shows himself to be an accomplished master of his art. Public school boy, rancher, bar-tender, deep-sea sailor and soldier himself on two continents, Mr. McLeod's portrayal of the half-man, half-child who comes back from the darkness is a remarkably fine achievement. He does not over-emphasize, he plays alternately upon the strings of sympathy and horror, and he maintains the proper perspective of the character in relation to the others. Mr. McLeod's work in "A Bill of Divorcement" brings new distinction to an accomplished artist, already well known to Canadians through his able work in leading roles during the illness of Sir John Martin Harvey last year. Mr. McLeod's excellent training is apparent, but more, he is distinctively himself in a field where personalty is paramount.

Honors in the piece, of course, go to Heather McIntyre. Here is an actress, moreover, may be a theatrical "find" of the first importance. Comparatively unknown before her appearance with Mr. McLeod this season, Miss McIntyre's work in "A Bill of Divorcement" is supremely fine. She makes the daughter, Sydney, a noble figure of tragedy. In a role which brought Katherine Cornell to the front rank, Miss McIntyre achieves a distinction which should do as much for her. It is not too much to prophesy, or to hope, that the theatrical world will see more of her in the future. Lilian Christine, as the weak wife, "always afraid," also does notable work in making the play live.

On the whole Mr. McLeod's company is an assembly of very capable players. Oliver Walter as the spinster aunt, P. Kynaston Reeves as the lover, W. Hartnell as Kit Pumphrey and Stanley Browne as the rector are exceedingly good, while the support in general is all that could be desired. There is not overmuch comedy in such a piece and what there is has not been allowed to intrude.

Toronto has seen "A Bill of Divorcement" once before, and Mr. McLeod's offering more than compares favorably with the prior presentation. With two successes behind him this season it is

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The unusually effective diction of the company, which has been commended for this ability in every city in which it has appeared, is greatly the result of the work done by J. Campbell McInnes who is well known in Toronto for his musical activity. This is the first city in the Dominion to be visited by this company of Canadian-Americans, and it is hoped that this may be the forerunner of either an annual season by this company or may lead to the formation of a Canadian national opera company of similar nature.

Due to the interest already shown in the visit of this company, and the fact that this city and the Dominion are well represented in the artistic and administrative departments of the organization, the engagement here is being sponsored by a number of persons of prominence, and the brief opera season is expected to be one of the most important and socially notable events of the new year.

The most interesting consensus of the critics in the cities where the company has appeared has been that which unanimously agreed that these young slim artists make of grand opera "a good understandable show" and the opera for the first time has therefore appealed to the average theatre audiences, most of which had never before patronized grand opera to any great extent. The unusual scenic effects, designed and executed by the two leading American experts, Robert Edmond Jones and Norman Edwards, have also won high praise from the critics and audiences as has the large orchestra which the company brings here.

Popular prices will prevail for the engagement, and the Royal Alexandra Theatre will receive advance reservations and fill them in the order of their receipt. The complete repertoire and artists for the week's engagement will be announced within a few days.

Seldom has any musical event aroused the interest being shown in the appearance of Roland Hayes at Massey Hall on Monday, January 14th. Mr. Hayes' success on his fifth American tour has been outstanding — from every city comes advice of crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences.

Roland Hayes' programme will be divided into four groups, according to four fields of song in each of which he holds a special reputation. He will begin with the eighteenth century, the golden age in which Mozart and Handel wrote, and the Italian masters of bel canto. If Roland Hayes is a consummate master of the poise and grace of the golden age, he is no less a master of the inner moods of the romantic German song writers, Schubert, Schumann, Wolf and Brahms. There will be a number of songs in English, and a group of the Negro Spirituals, which, as Roland Hayes sings them, are a revelation, and a poignant experience.

Mr. Rabinoff was assisted at the piano by Berthe Rich.

Hal Frank

"The Mud Turtle" The Victoria Players are worthy of a better vehicle than that provided by "The Mud Turtle," this week's offering. The theme of the play is not particularly original or convincing, nor are the lines clever. The company, however, make the most of the material they have to work with, and several members of the cast, notably Louis Scott, Helen MacKellar, Ernest Woodward and Edward Blaine, do much to redeem the situation.

The story concerns the son of a Minnesota wheat farmer who goes to the city to sell his father's crop and who falls in love with and marries a restaurant waitress. The son has not obtained the price for the wheat that his father expected, and the latter, a hard, despicable individual, accuses his new daughter-in-law of having lured his son from the path of duty and attention to business. The father quarrels violently with the girl and strikes her, and she tries to bring about his ruin. In the end, of course, everything is patched up and the family starts out to live happily ever after. Louis Scott gives a realistic characterization of the irascible father, although his accent suggests the Pennsylvania Dutch rather than the French-Canadian he is supposed to be. Helen MacKellar gives a spirited representation of the ex-waitress, but the play does not give her a great deal of scope. The play appealed to mildly please a large audience.

Note and Comment

A WEEK'S engagement of opera in English, is announced by the American Opera Company, composed of Canadian and American artists, for the week of January 14th at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. A varied repertoire, beginning with the unusual Robert Edmond Jones production of Gounod's "Faust," will include a performance on Tuesday evening of "Carmen," and the balance of the week to be selected from "Madame Butterfly," "Pagliacci," the new opera by Eleanor Everest Freer, "The Legend of the Piper," "Martha," and "The Marriage of Figaro."

According to reports from the music and dramatic critics of the New York, Chicago, Boston and other newspapers, this company has set a new standard of popular presentation of grand opera in understandable English, and their performances have been well attended by enthusiastic audiences in virtually every city in the States where they have appeared this season and last. Many comparisons highly favorable to this company have been made by the critics, with the Metropolitan and Chicago Civic companies—several of the leading critics stating their preference for the American company over either the Metropolitan or Chicago presentations.

Of particular interest to Toronto is the presence in the company of four Canadian artists: Allan Burt, of Toronto; John Moncrieff, of Winnipeg; Doreen Davidson, of Vancouver; and Brownie Peebles, of New Westminster, B. C. The company manager is also from Toronto, William E. Cuthbert. One of the principal supporters of the company, wife of the president, is the former Margaret Houston, of Toronto, and the treasurer is Otter Stewart, of this city. The musical director is Frank St. Leger, well known in the Dominion, and an associate of the Royal Academy of Music, of London. The artistic director is Vladimir Rosing, who has toured Canada many times in concert and opera.

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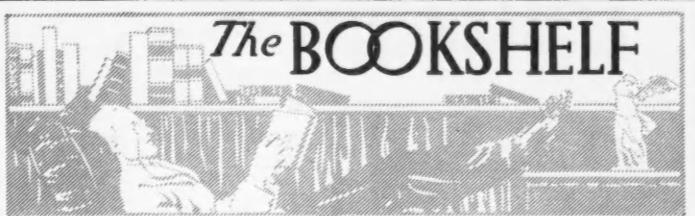


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A Tragedy of Yesterday

"Letters of the Empress Frederick", edited by the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Macmillan; 493 pages with four portraits; price \$7.50.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES

PROBABLY most of us know sufficient of nineteenth-century European history to have a more or less well-defined idea that the late Empress Frederick of Germany, daughter of Queen Victoria, sister of King Edward, and mother of the ex-Kaiser, was one of the most tragic figures called on to play a part on the political stage of that period. In this volume of her letters, her story is told in her own words. The letters themselves, it may be observed, have been admirably edited by Sir Frederick Ponsonby, who has reduced to a minimum the running commentary necessary to an adequate understanding of them.

The letters represent a weekly, almost daily, correspondence between the Empress and Queen Victoria, after the marriage of the former, and, as their editor very justly remarks, they are characterized throughout "by the same dutiful tone on the part of the Empress and the same affectionate wisdom from Queen Victoria." But it is impossible to read this volume without realizing that the Empress was a great deal more than a devoted wife and dutiful daughter. She was an extraordinarily brilliant woman, with a grasp of large affairs such as is within the competence of few.

It is obvious, however, that the fairies, which had so generously endowed her with mental powers and intellectual gifts beyond the ordinary, had withheld from her the saving gift of tact, in the exercise of which quality, by the way, her brother, King Edward, notoriously excelled. She was proud of her British birth, and, from the hour of her marriage, in 1858, to the heir to the Prussian throne, until that of her death, forty-three years later, that fact was counted as an offence to her in the land of her adoption. She was, like the husband whom she so dearly loved, a Liberal thinker—and ever an advanced Liberal thinker—and to the old Emperor William and Bismarck, as, later, to her unnatural son, all Liberal thought of all shades merely appeared in the light of so much mischief and moonshine. Thus, from her earliest days in Germany, the seeds of unpopularity were sown—an unpopularity which grew (and not very slowly) with the years. And, alas! she, herself, with all her versatile mind, all her unquestionable ability and all her varied and various talents, had not the tact essential to even the partial overcoming of the difficulties of a situation so delicate.

Herself completely honest, in mind and in speech alike, and honest with herself as well as with others, she was possessed of both frankness and courage in superabundant degree. But, almost despairingly, she lacked caution. Nor did she ever learn it. She "wore her heart on her sleeve," as the saying is. It was a large and a loving heart, but one that was easily wounded, and that felt wounds—particularly when the hand that wounded was flesh of her flesh and bone of her bone—with an almost terrible keenness.

WHEN she first went to live in Germany, there were solid reasons for thinking that she would make a complete success of her life there. She spoke the language perfectly and her quick and receptive mind had little difficulty in understanding and (within limits) appreciating the German viewpoint. She went there resolved to enter thoroughly into the life and feelings of the German people. She had a real admiration for their unquestioned achievements, in so many and such diverse fields of thought and endeavor, she was intensely desirous that they should lead the world. With such a conception of Germany, it might have been expected that she would readily have endeared herself to the German people. That she did not do so was due, in part, to her own want of tact and discretion. But, mainly, it was attributable to the fact that, in German eyes, she always remained "die Engländerin" (the Englishwoman). Bismarck and the Junkers, who had a rooted dislike of women who could think for themselves, and who hated a Liberal attitude of mind, as profoundly as Satan is said to hate holy water, saw to that. From the first she never got a square deal from them. Calumny, distrust and humiliation were her portion at their hands.

marriage, her life, up to the year 1871, was a remarkable series of brilliant successes. Then blow after blow assailed her until, following the alienation of her eldest son, and the constant augmentation of the enemies ranged against her, the deserted widow, in retirement, found herself with scarcely one faithful friend left, while calumny and vituperation pursued her even beyond the grave. "She was a Cassandra to whom none would listen; an Andromache for whom none had sympathy."

It is impossible to read this volume without being immensely impressed with the tenderness of the relations between Queen Victoria, whose own career had been crowned with such consummate success, and her daughter, to whom Fate had been so much less kind. All through the latter's life—for Queen Victoria predeceased her by only a few months—the Queen was a never-failing source of help to her, and her affectionate solicitude was as constant and unfailing as her sagacious counsel.

Colonizer and Conquistador

"John Smith" by John Gould Fletcher; Brentano's, Louis Carrier, Montreal; 303 pages and illustrations; \$3.50. "Sails and Swords" by Arthur Straun; Louis Carrier & Co., Montreal; 341 pages and illustrations; \$3.50.

BY J. A. CARLYLE

THE story of how Pocahontas rescued John Smith from swift impending death and how he later proved a scourge to her own people has often been told as well it might be, for it is dramatic enough. Here it is rightly treated as a mere incident in the life of this intrepid man of action. Smith's abiding contribution to the history of North America was two-fold: he saved the little settlement at Jamestown when many of the colonists less dogged than he were ready to abandon it and so may be credited in large measure with England's first foothold in America, and in the second place he set an example of cruelty towards the natives, so well followed in after years, that the whole story of broken treaties and Indian wars is the most unsavory in American history, one which for three centuries follows a trail of blood from the Chesapeake to the Rockies.

The character of Smith is carefully weighed by the author. Due credit is given him for his energy and resourcefulness in saving the colony from famine and in checking threatened revolts among the motley crowd under his command. On the other hand he is accused of being a pure opportunist, too short-sighted and unimaginative to conciliate the Indians when the chance of a friendly alliance with the great chief Powhatan was his for the taking. "It is easy to see that had he made an alliance with the Indians, the whole course of American history, and of England's colonization effort, would have been different.... Such an alliance would have given the English immediately what they had to fight for many years longer to attain—a foothold on the American continent. And it would have made their conquest more merciful, a conquest by absorption rather than a conquest by annihilation. The Anglo-Saxons were destined only to subdue the Indians that faced them by destroying the Indians, root and branch; and Smith began this business."

While he may have begun the business, as our author states, it would be manifestly unfair to place all the blame



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LENNOX ROBINSON
Director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and noted playwright and poet, who will lecture on "Anglo-Irish Poetry" at Hart House Theatre, Tues., January 15th.

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at the door of John Smith. The Puritans of New England who reached Plymouth little more than a decade after the founding of Jamestown were no less harsh in their treatment of the Indians and it is doubtful if the example of the leaders in Virginia affected their policy in the slightest degree.

This book is well worth reading. The story is clearly told and the characterization is good. Not only Smith himself but Powhatan and Pocahontas and many of lesser importance stand out in these pages as living persons. It is a graphic narrative which seeks to picture these people as they were, not as mere gilded figures in a romance.

THE excellent biography of Balboa under the title of "Sails and Swords", based as it evidently is on a painstaking research of contemporary Spanish accounts and written in an animated style with a sense of dramatic values, is the most gripping story of adventure that I have read in a long while. To most of us this explorer has been associated with one brief scene and one only, that of a solitary figure gazing, first among white men, far over the boundless Pacific. What manner of man he was, or how he came to make this momentous discovery, or how he was rewarded having made it, I for one, I confess it, knew little or nothing. Arthur Strawn has succeeded in turning a name into a living personality and for so doing deserves the gratitude of all who admire boundless energy, and indomitable courage, and capacity for leadership. It is a book that one can scarcely praise too highly.

It is in a dramatic, if undignified, manner that the great explorer is introduced to us. It is a September day in the year 1510 and we are on board a Spanish merchantman sailing westward from Santo Domingo across the Caribbean Sea under the leadership of a certain Bachelor Enciso to establish a colony on the mainland. The vessels—there are two of them—are loaded with provisions for the new settlement, even the decks being crowded with barrels. But let us have the incident in the author's own words:

"The weather was fair. The sea was quiet. But when Espanola had become a mere speck on the horizon and the ships had traversed many leagues of water, there occurred on board the Bachelor's caravel an event of singular importance. A strange sound, as though of metal thumping against wood, was suddenly heard to come from one of the hogsheads of pork which had been taken on board that morning. And this sound had only been heard for a few seconds when, to the astonishment of those about the deck, the end of one of the casks suddenly flew from its place, quickly followed by the head of a man, his red hair glistening in the sunlight! Clad in a coat of tarnished mail, his sword clapped to his side, this unexpected passenger stretched himself to his full height and nimbly stepped from the barrel, pulling after him a large bloodhound of vicious appearance."

How this stowaway, this head-headed Knight of the Pork Barrel, became in due course the governor at Darien and by his determination and resourcefulness saved it from Indian attacks and imminent famine when even "mangie dogges and filthie toades" were devoured, and how he lost his command and ultimately his head to Padrarias, "a green-eyed, pitiless, perfidious old wretch," the epitome of Spanish cruelty in America, the reader must learn for himself. From one point of view it is a romantic story, this seizure of untold wealth by a handful of intrepid adventurers. In a far more real sense it is a sordid tale, one of the cruelest in this world's history. No admiration for human valor can blind our eyes to the jealousy and lust and unspeakable barbarity of these gold-seeking "Christians", their hideous cruelty made all the more nauseating by their pious prayers to the gentle Virgin.

A Poet of Intellect

"A Son of Earth," by William Ellery Leonard; Viking Press—Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; \$3.00.

By RAYMOND KNISTER

THESE collected poems form a sort of poetic autobiography, we are told by the publishers; and the poems are arranged chronologically according to subject matter, rather than according to the time they were written. They record the development of more than one phase of an interesting personality. Leonard is a man of wide and humanistic interests.

His book, *Two Lives*, when it appeared several years ago, was hailed as something very like a masterpiece by responsible critics. According to an open secret, it was autobiographical, and frank as to circumstances; the two lives were those of Leonard

and his wife, while the villain of the piece was the prudish and timid convention of a college town. I have been unable to find this book in a Toronto library. *A Son of Earth* contains sonnets omitted from *Two Lives*, along with a good many other fine things, but it is doubtful if it will have the impact of the other.

Leonard's case is peculiar. A man of books, a professor in a Wisconsin university (if he has not been dismissed), author of *Socrates, Master of Life*, and translations of Lucretius and Beowulf, he has lived intensely as well, and blended his learning with his life. Friends tell him, he writes, to let his past die. He replies:

"I am my past so long as I am I;
And in a brave reshaping, not forgetting,

Is my one hope and action not to die;

The past that might have killed me if it could

I sternly mould to art and hardihood."

His poetic development also has been characteristic. He has written innumerable sonnets and other poems, which in the beginning were little more than exercises. But when flaming experience came it could be expressed in what more radical poets would consider worn-out forms, and just as convincingly as in any they invented. It is such revivifying in-

Old By Vernal Bronson House

Along with days of quiet ease,
Sunlight in autumn, and gaunt grey
space,

Shadows that linger like mingled
music,

Here I bide in the same old place.

Never the newness of morning for
laughter,

Never the smell of the long wet grass,

Only a doubt of what comes hereafter,

Only a thought for what yet may pass.

All day long with the curlews calling,
Under a ledge of the nearby beach,

Here I bide with the twilight falling,

And loveliness now no more in reach.

deed which alone will keep poetic
forms from falling into desuetude.

For example, in the early parts of the book, Leonard feels obliged to make notes palliating his youthful weighty language. "I know the sorrows of the last abyss," begins one sonnet, and "So it seemed in the middle twenties," adds the note at the foot of the page. Again, "Love! and blind tears and shattered hopes that fell!" with the note, "An embarrassing illustration of sheer literary intrusion—for I've scarcely shed a real tear since my last spanking in the woodshed of the old homestead, circa

1884." But this was a phase that passed, along with a nostalgic intellectualism: "Talking of Roman and Greek there by the Indian stream." Learning and emotion, pondering on man's fate universal and individual blended to a sense of continuity and exaltation, as in the sonorous poem, *To the Victor*:

Man's mind is larger than his brow
of tears:

This hour is not my all of Time;

this place

My all of Earth; nor this obscene

disgrace

My all of Life; and your compla-

cent sneers

Shall not pronounce my doom to

my compellers

Whilst the Hereafter lights me in

the face,

And from the Past, as from the

mountain's base.

Rise, as I rise, the long tumultuous

cheers.

And who slays me must overcome
a world:

Heroes at arms, and virgins who
became.

Mothers of children, prophecy and
song;

Walls of old cities with their flags
unfurled;

Peaks, headlands, ocean and its
isles of fame—

And sun and moon and all that
made me strong.

It is natural that this approach to the part of the former, which results in his death. "The Pendulum observed his jerk, But kept unflustered at its work."

Leonard is notable among the poets of our day for the smallness of his output of lyrics. His personality, if not clear and simple, is many-sided, his sympathies and knowledge comprehensive, his mind given to reasoning. That he does on occasion achieve poetic intensity and powerful creation makes his work the more to be prized.

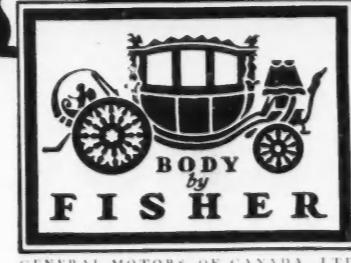
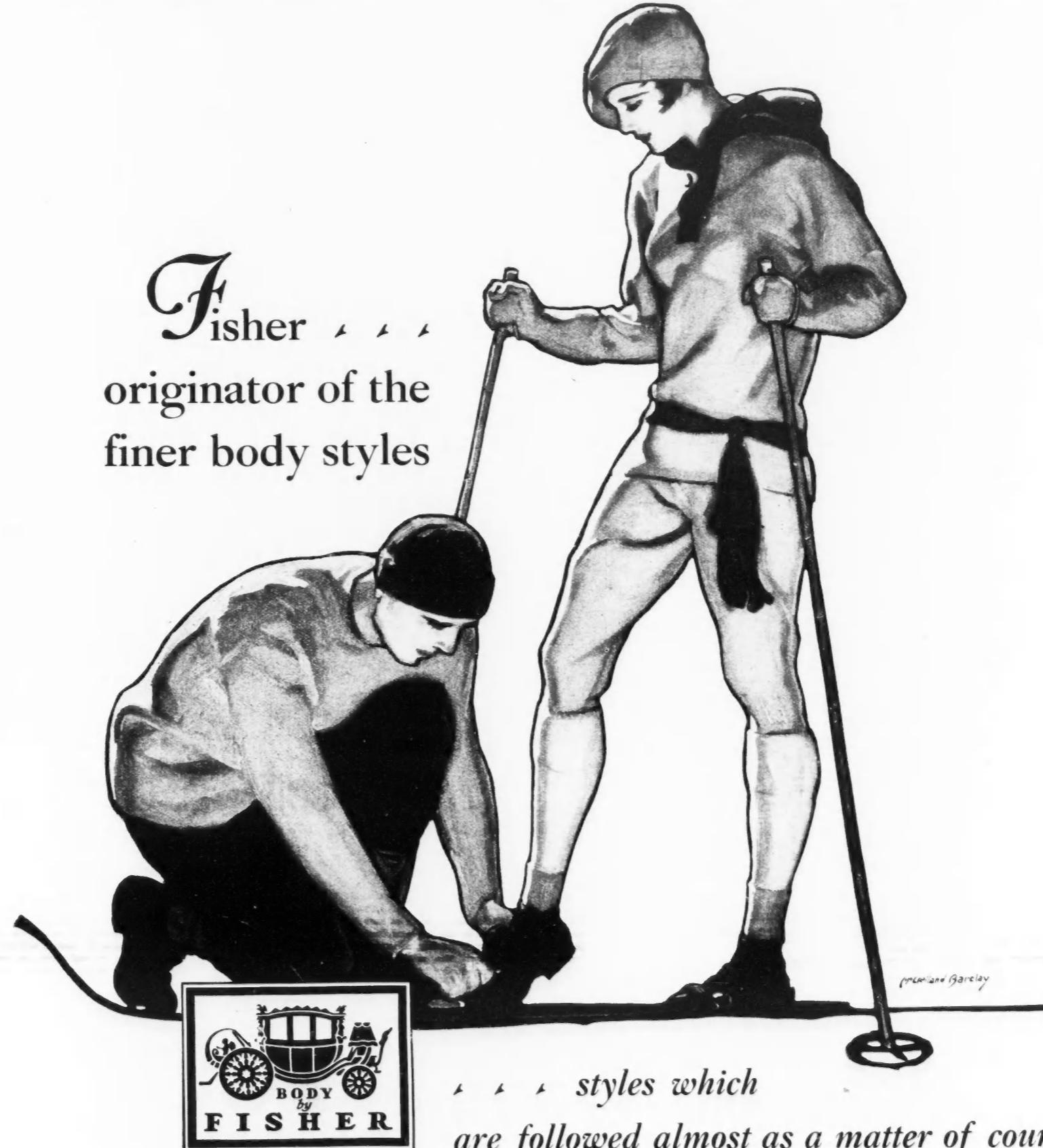
The Lynching Bee follows this section. It made a sensation when printed alone in book form; but the horror is only partly stated and in a vague way. Such a feeling is sublimated in lyric or choric utterance, and an attempt to cope with the situation intellectually. The poem is sufficiently scarifying.

We should not omit to take into consideration Leonard's Fables, original and adapted from Aesop. These reveal a playful or cynic humor, and a rhyming facility which are most effective, whatever their ultimate value may be. *The Frogs Who Desired a King* may be cited. They got a log, and an eel, and finally a stalking heron. The moral, "O Mortals, O unhappy humankind, Complain not overmuch into the gods." *The Poodle and the Pendulum* tells of an imitative ten-

THE Literary Guild of America has selected as its book for January "The Magic Island," by W. B. Seabrook. This is the record of one year and a half spent among the blacks in Haiti by Mr. Seabrook, who is said to be the only white man who has ever undergone complete initiation into their blood rites and religious mysteries. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs taken by the author and with twenty reproductions of fantastic drawings by Alexander King. The regular trade edition will be published on Jan. 3 by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

FANNY BARRETT BROWNING, daughter-in-law of the poet, has written a book entitled "Some Memories of Robert Browning." It will be published soon in limited edition by the Marshall Jones Company, Boston.

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The Memoirs of J. M. Dent, (1849-1926) with some additions by Hugh R. Dent; J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto; \$2.25.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

THE story of the life of a publisher may seem an uneventful narrative. Yet no one with imagination can finish this volume of memoirs without feeling that he has been reading of strange adventures. Joseph Malaby Dent was born in 1849 in the quiet Yorkshire town of Darlington, where most of the citizens were Quakers. There he lived in a simple fashion, (there were twelve children in the old-fashioned family) during a happy childhood, and was fortunate enough to have an excellent school-master who urged reading upon his pupil—"for its own sake." There are many thousands living to-day who have reason to bless the teacher who encouraged in the future founder of "Everyman's Library" a love of good books. Printing and book-binding were the early occupations of Joseph Dent, who, before the age of twelve, had read the novels of Sir Walter Scott;—and we can sympathize in his joy when he played truant in order to lie in a field by the riverside and read of Rob Roy or of Ivanhoe, the dauntless knight.

Printing and book-binding led the young workman to indulge in dreams of wider enterprise, and, at the age of eighteen he found his way to London where he found work and romance. He married at the age of eighteen, and, at the age of twenty-five, was the father of two sturdy boys. There were many financial troubles, but Mr. Dent had the counsel and sympathy of his wife and the help of loyal friends throughout all his struggles—and finally the young man emerged as a publisher, among his first publications being the eighteenth century novelists, from Fielding to Jane Austen. In 1906 the great project of "Everyman's Library" was under way. To publish one thousand of the best works in British literature at a price which would bring each volume within reach of the citizen of modest means was a formidable undertaking, but it was nobly and worthily carried out. Letchworth, a garden city of much charm, was the scene of publishing;—and further plans were successfully executed. The memoirs are a record of busy and happy years. The death of two younger sons—Paxton and Austen—in the Great War was a heavy grief, but the father made an ungrudging sacrifice. Altogether it presents a pleasing picture of a happy English home, where the old-fashioned virtues of honor and unselfishness flourished. The British Empire owes a great debt to the man who was a profound lover of her literature;—and the words of the writer at the close of the tenth chapter dominate the story:—"Yes, life has been very good."

Lennox
Robinson

AN interesting visitor to Toronto is Mr. Lennox Robinson, director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. At Hart House Theatre on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, he will give his famous lecture on "Anglo-Irish" Poetry which consists of a history of this particular field from the eighteenth century until the present day.

Mr. Robinson is one of the most distinguished and active leaders of that small group of dramatists and poets who have, almost unaided, realized their dream of restoring the cultural glories of Ireland.

At the beginning of the movement for the creation of an Irish National Theatre, W. B. Yeats announced that its purpose was to secure an audience for the "half dozen minds who are likely to be the dramatic imagination of Ireland for this generation." Lennox Robinson's plays have placed him among the foremost of that number. His work as Director of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, the centre of the National Theatre from its birth, has made possible the achievements of the others.

Mr. Robinson's whole life has been dedicated to the development of the Irish Theatre. The production of "The Clancy Name" in 1908 marked him as one of the most promising of the Abbey playwrights and from that time on his development was rapid and sure. His dramatic talents ripened with "The Cross Roads" in 1909 and "Harvest" in 1910. These three plays were the fruits of his apprenticeship in the theatre.

His next play, "Patriots," proved him to be a thorough master of his craft, and with "The Dreamers," which followed it, marks not only his emancipation from the stock situ-

ations of the theatre which had marked his previous plays, but his release from the too exclusive preoccupation of the earlier dramatists of the movement under the spell of Synge and Yeats with the ancient legends and folk-lore of the Irish peasant. That year "The Whiteheaded Boy" was performed for the first time at the Abbey Theatre, where it sprang immediately into critical and popular favor. Its international success was assured on its subsequent production London and New York. "The Whiteheaded Boy" is undoubtedly one of the most adroit and spontaneous comedies in the repertory of the Abbey Theatre.

In "The Lost Leader," which has been presented with great acclaim in America, Robinson returned to a political theme. The theme of the play was suggested by the Irish legend that Parnell is not dead but living in obscurity. Robinson brings him upon the stage to cope with an Ireland dominated by the Sinn Fein and out of the complications of this situation constructs a play of immense power. Mr. Robinson's later plays, "The Round Table," "Crabbed Youth and Age" and "Never the Time or the Place," display the consummate craftsmanship and mellow mood of the expert dramatist.

During all these years his fortunes had been connected with those of the Abbey Theatre and when its revenues were cut off and its company disorganized by the civil and European wars in 1918, he became its manager for the second time and completely rehabilitated it. Since then, with W. B. Yeats, Lady Gregory, and Walter Starkie, the other members of the board of directors, he has devoted his energies to directing the Abbey Theatre and carrying out its policy of producing and fostering the best work of native Irish playwrights.

His active interest in all phases of the drama and his desire to have the Irish people broadly cultured, as well as to have an individual culture of their own, led him, with the assistance of W. B. Yeats, James Stephens, and

Ernest Boyd, to found the Dublin Drama League in autumn of 1918. The aim of the League, the first institution of its kind in the British Isles, was to produce plays which did not come under the scope of the Abbey Theatre and thus supplement its activities. Under his guidance as secretary and producer, the League has brought to Dublin the best plays of Continental and American dramatists, most of them for the first time.

In the midst of this active career, he had found time to publish a volume of short stories and a novel, "A Young Man from the South," which is a careful and sympathetic study of the evolution of a young Irishman from loyal Unionism to passionate Nationalism. He has also edited "The Golden Treasury of Irish Verse." He has been dramatic critic for the "Londo" Observer" and for the past two years "Shute" lecturer on the drama at Liverpool University. As secretary to the Carnegie Trust's Irish Committee he has extended his practical cultural activities by helping to establish county libraries throughout Ireland.

During the season of 1913-14 Mr. Robinson visited this continent with the Irish players and appeared in Toronto for a week's engagement. One of the plays presented at that time was his "Patriots." Later in 1923 the Irish players presented his "The Whiteheaded Boy" in Toronto.

THE award of \$2,000 given by The Dial magazine for distinguished service to American letters goes this year to Kenneth Burke, critic, essayist, translator and short-story writer. Mr. Burke was born in Pittsburgh, received his education at Ohio State University and Columbia University and now lives near Andover, N. J. His best-known essays are "The Poetic Principle" and "Psychology and Form." His impersonal method of autobiographic fiction is exemplified by a novel now appearing in The Dial as a series of "Declamations." He has translated works by Thomas Mann, Schnitzler, Sengler, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Emil Ludwig, Emile Baumann and other French and German authors.

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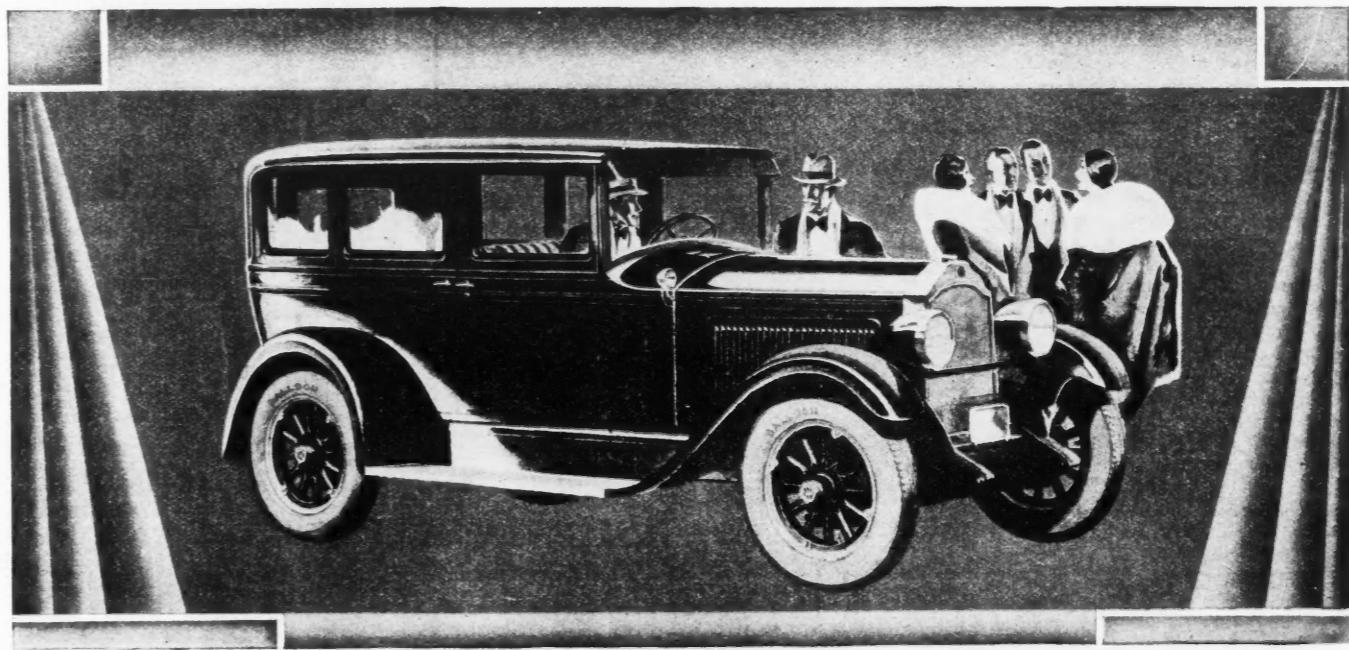
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THE BOOKSHELF

A Fine Canadian Novel

"Willow Smoke," by Ethel Kirk Grayson. Harold Vinal, Ltd., New York, 1928. 343 pps. Price \$2.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

AFTER reading a number of novels dealing with life in the great Canadian west, one approaches works of this kind with a certain amount of fear and trepidation, for the western novelists who omit the marketable mock heroes are somewhat frustrated by the immensity of their background on scene, and are suddenly confronted by a giant whose tongue they cannot understand nor interpret. In word, novels of Western Canada, are, with few exceptions, dull, heavy, and forbidding as the prairie itself. "Willow Smoke" is one of, to be honest, is the notable exception. Its author is Ethel Kirk Grayson of Moose Jaw, who, although she will certainly never attain the popularity of Canadian novelists such as Mazo de la Roche, Morley Callaghan and Martha Ostenson, has in this reviewer's humble judgment written a much better novel than any of the three successes of the above-mentioned. Comparisons, it must be admitted, are always odious, but often profitable. Ethel Grayson is not clever, brilliant, or sensational. Her book does not make the rattling provocative reading that "Strange Fugitive" does; it has none of the bizarre charm, and imaginative elfin grace of "Jalna" and praise be! it is not crushingly sordid like "Wild Geese." But in place of these qualities it has beauty, sincerity and reality.

The story opens on the farm of Jim Thorpe, a mean, narrow creature who is mysteriously disinterested in his land. The farm is held together by the heroic efforts of his daughter, Miriam Thorpe—and perhaps some day Miriam Thorpe may be regarded as a western Maria Chapdelaine, a heroine of the land who withstood the blows of fate, the cruelty of mankind, and the power of the elements with the true courage of the pioneer woman. She voices her creed very simply: "There never seems to be anything to do but go on and on—no matter how rebellious you feel, even though you stand eternally questioning. I suppose the secret is in holding fast to courage; if you lost that, then there is no longer any hope." She protects her brother Don from Thorpe's meanness, and helps Anthony Ford, the "home boy" on the farm. One by one the other figures enter, Lance Anstruther, a wandering English gentleman and violinist, fine in texture, but lacking in resolution, Duncan McLeod, a western farmer nobly and honestly drawn, Madge Costello, her father Fernando and their servants Juan and Luisa, strange Spanish wanderers who have settled on a farm, Jasper Hurst, brute and criminal who farms nearby. All are perfectly and convincingly drawn as are the secondary figures, an English lady who comes to visit Anstruther and take him back to London, a drunken newspaper editor in the crude little town of Pemican, his ample Swedish pianist-wife, an Ontario schoolmarm transplanted to the West—and in spite of the breadth of her canvas and the number of figures thereon, there is no confusion or dullness of line. The story begins rather slowly as the novelist moves her figures into position and introduces them, but immediately thereafter events merely happen logically, clearly, sometimes uneventfully, and sometimes long forseen. Death, storm, fate and weakness of character take their toll. There is never any exaggeration, no deliberate trick turns of plot, no obvious smartness, and no stretching of probability. All of the varied characters acting upon one another directly or indirectly draw on the inevitable and splendid end.

Femina Prize Award

"The Whisper of a Name," by Marie LeFranc; Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 243 pages.

BY DOROTHY S. WOOD

THE Femina prize is the highest award made to a French woman writer and this year it was won by Marie LeFranc for her novel "Grand Louis L'Innocent," which appears in English under the title "The Whisper of a Name." The author is at present a resident of Montreal and the book was written in this country. In addition to this first novel, Marie LeFranc has a volume of very charming verse to her credit. Canada seems to be particularly sympathetic to French authors for, apart from the book reviewed to-day, there are two other instances of the amazing effect

has been bereft of his mental faculties by a head wound received in the war. Eve helps Louis to re-develop himself and of course, the inevitable happens. It is purely and simply a love-story but a strange and unusual one.

At times the book is apt to become oppressive because it has not the relief of conversation. Big Louis has temporarily lost the power of speech but has developed an almost clairvoyant faculty for divining his benefactress's needs before she voices them. Consequently, Eve has little need for speech so the two fall in the habit of communicating by means of looks. In the hands of a less skilful author the book would have become irksome for the story is a difficult one, though fascinating.

Marie LeFranc finds the setting for her novel in the moors of her native France. The spirit of the Breton moors is very real to the author and by means of her remarkable facility for words, she has brought that spirit into her book most realistically. The poet and the novelist in the author are not sharply divided consequently the book is gemmed with one most exquisite poetical phrases. That is one of the most striking features of the novel—the beauty and strength of the language; yet the words are astonishingly few but "mighty proper" as Mr. Pepys would have it.

A very unusual feature of the novel is that it has only two characters, Eve and Big Louis. One is tempted to say three and add—the moors, for they have such a great influence on the lives of these two as to almost merit personification. Eve has come to France to seek forgetfulness of an unhappy love affair. One stormy autumn night, Big Louis appears at her door. He is "an apparition," a fine specimen of manhood physically but one who

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JASCHA HEIFETZ
Who will play at Massey Hall on Monday, Jan. 21st.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Note and Comment

THE name of Heifetz has been before the American public so long that it seems hardly credible that this great master of the violin, who will play here on Monday, January 21st, under the auspices of the Canadian Concert Bureau, is only twenty-seven years old.

When he made his American debut eleven years ago, he was looked upon as a boy prodigy. Yet even then, at sixteen years, he was a seasoned and mature artist, with seven concert seasons behind him.

Heifetz was born in Vilna, Russia, February 2, 1901. He began his studies at the age of three, playing a tiny violin, especially made for him.

Day after day,—usually six hours a day—the little prodigy practised scales. At that time his fingers were so small that even on a quarter-size violin he could make them reach the right string only by using the other hand to tug them into position. Undoubtedly this early drilling explains Heifetz's uncanny accuracy and superlative mastery of his instrument.

A group of Paris fiddlers were once discussing his amazing technique. One said:

"There is nothing remarkable about it. He never practised anything but the right notes."

At five Heifetz entered the Vilna Conservatory. He was graduated at eight, having learned all that the instructors could teach him. Then, in order that he might study under Professor Leopold Auer in Petrograd, parents broke up their home and sold their furniture.

Heifetz's first public appearance was made at the age of five. It is his boast that since the age of seven he has been a self-supporting citizen. When he was nine he gave his first public recital in Petrograd, and soon afterwards was soloist with the orchestra at Pavlovsky, playing before an audience of 5,000. By this time he was an amazing virtuoso and had mastered the entire violin repertoire.

It was not until 1917 that the Heifetz family came to the United States. The fall of that year, 1917, he made his debut at Carnegie Hall with sensational success.

Heifetz's second concert was sold out weeks in advance and that winter he gave four other concerts in New York without once repeating a number. Since that memorable season he has not only toured the United States many times, but also appeared in practically every European country, in China and Japan, Australia and New Zealand. He came back to this country last season following a world tour of two years, and the enthusiasm which greeted his return showed indubitably that the public, as well as the critics, place him among the great.

THIS season Miss Florence Austral, the English dramatic soprano, will sing here on Friday, January 18. She appeared as soloist at a pair of concerts at Cleveland with the Cleveland Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conducting on December 26 and 28. She sang a recital at Syracuse, N. Y., on December 30 and on January 3. Sunday afternoon, Miss Austral made her New York debut as soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Wal-

Brussels to study under Cesar Thomson. There three years later at the Conservatory he won the much coveted "Premier Prix avec la plus grande distinction de Bruxelles." Following this he made his London debut and was then called back to the Conservatory of Music at Warsaw, where he became professor of violin.

Shortly afterwards he was appointed successor to Leopold Auer as professor of violin at the Petrograd Conservatory, a post which he held for three years until the wanderlust led him to make a concert tour of Europe. In 1921 he came to America at the invitation of Walter Damrosch and has returned here for a concert tour every year since—building up a constantly growing public.

FOREIGN MUSIC NOTES

MORE than one hundred operas have been submitted for production at the Opera Festival of 1929, to be held in Duisburg under the auspices of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein, says the Allgemeine Musikzeitung. Five or six prize-winning compositions have already been selected, partly by a special committee and partly by the management of the Duisburg theatre. The winning compositions are "Tullia," by Kick-Schmidt; "Die Glücksbrücke Hand," by Arnold Schonberg; "Salambo," by Hans Tiesen; "Machinist Hopkins," by Max Brand, and "König Roger," by Karl Szymanowski.

*

The Orfeo Catala, conducted by Louis Millet, is to give a series of concerts in Paris.

*

Kodaly's "Psalmus Hungaricus," heard here last season, is scheduled for performance during the current season in cities of twelve different countries, says the Signale.

*

Mascagni's new opera, "Le Poète Anonyme," according to the Courier Musical, is soon to be published.

*

Joseph Laska is conducting a symphonic orchestra in Takarazuka, Japan, which specializes in works of modern composers, says the Revue Musical. Compositions of Stravinsky, Honegger and Bartok, it is said, have aroused great enthusiasm.

*

Mauret Lafage and René Chauvet have been appointed artistic directors of the Grand Casino at Vichy.

*

Erich Böhlke has been appointed successor of Josef Rosenstock, the present conductor of the Wiesbaden Orchestra, who will succeed Bodanzki at the New York Metropolitan next Fall.

MDE. DUSSEAU
The distinguished Canadian soprano, who will be the guest artist at the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Concert, Jan. 15th.

Just One Thing



"Do you remember, you said you would give me anything I wanted for a New Year's present? Well, what I want is something for you as well as for me. . . . Is it a promise?"

HERE is one thing that every wife who loves her husband wants above anything else in the world—that he may have good health and a long life.

How many thousands of wives there are who are haunted by a secret fear that their husbands are not entirely well—who steal glances, when the other is off guard, in an effort to discover the cause of that constant dragging weariness, those too frequent headaches, those mysterious fleeting pains. Almost every woman knows that sharp thrust of anxiety to her heart, that catch in her throat when she thinks something is wrong with the man she loves. What is it? What can she do?

No longer must a doctor judge the physical condition of a man by his unaided senses alone. Now, by means of marvelous instruments, he can actually look inside the body and watch the various organs at work! He can see the heart beat, the lungs contract and expand, he can watch the activities of the digestive tract. He can take x-ray photographs from head to foot, showing nearly every part of the body.

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So new are the discoveries of medical science in relation to prolonging life that the majority of intelligent men and women have not heard about them. So amazing are some of these discoveries that they are difficult to believe. That seems to be the only explanation of the estimate that but one person in 500 has an annual health examination.

To determine the value of health examinations, a group of 6,000 policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company were given physical examinations. These

persons were advised to the extent they and their physicians deemed necessary on the proper way to conserve their health. In nine years the saving in mortality in this group was found to be 18 per cent.

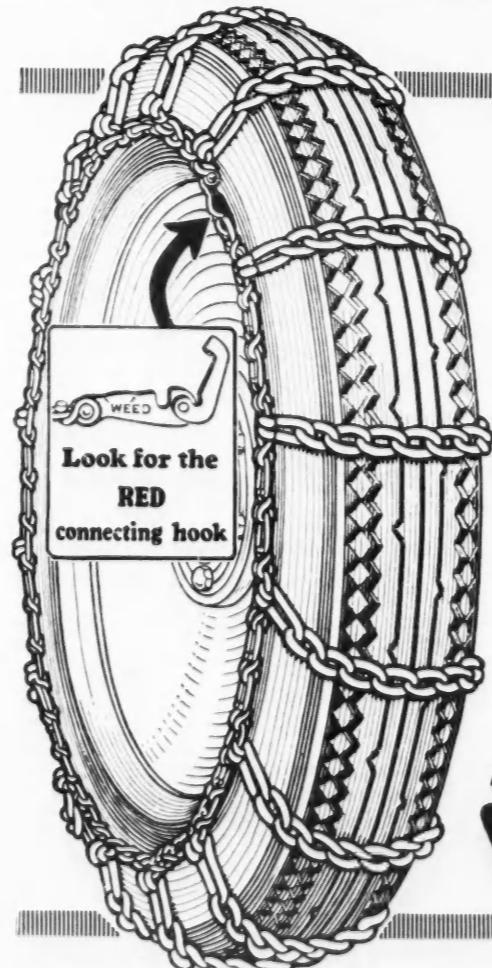
The Metropolitan has recently prepared a booklet containing most important rules for gaining and keeping health. It gives many valuable information that tends to make life both long and happy. Send for booklet 1-T-9. It will be mailed without charge.

HALEY FISKE, President.



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Roll the car forward until the connecting hooks are about a foot above the road. Fasten the inside connecting hooks first, then the outer, as tightly as possible by hand.

Note: When the car is run, the chains will loosen up sufficiently to allow proper "creeping" action.

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PAUL KOCHANSKI
Noted Polish violinist who will play at Massey Hall on Friday, Jan. 17th.



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 12, 1929

PUPS AND PEDIGREES *By P.O'D*

I THINK it is time we got another dog," said my family.

I should have seen this coming, because for weeks past she had been displaying an unusual amount of interest in those illustrated papers devoted to the more fashionable kinds of country life, and had been poring especially over the advertising pages in which various canine aristocrats are displayed in poses of an incredible rigidity. There are also baskets of puppies looking much cleaner and more docile than I have ever known puppies to look in real life. Incidentally, why do puppies nearly always have their pictures taken in baskets? There are, no doubt, sound artistic and other reasons, but the only convincing explanation I can think of is indecent.

"I should like one of these," said my family firmly, pointing to a large hamper of Scotch terriers which had been spilled halfway out—the front half—before the camera.

"But we have a dog," I remonstrated.

Personally, I am a one-dog man, one being the smallest amount of dog that it is possible to have in active existence around the place. Otherwise, my vote would be for half a dog, or even a good lively quarter.

"That's why we want another. If we didn't have a dog, it wouldn't matter so much. But you can't have only one. It isn't fair to him. He must have a companion."

"But he's got me," I suggested feebly. "Don't I take him out every morning, and throw sticks . . . ?"

"Sticks!" said my family, and their tone indicated that if that was the best I could think of in the way of entertainment for a dog of intelligence and character, it was high time something was done about it.

"Well, sometimes I throw him a golf-ball," I pointed out—it was a tactical blunder.

"Yes, a dreadful old golf-ball that you have been cutting to pieces in the bushes."

I didn't argue the point. As a matter of fact, I don't have to get a golf-ball into a bunker to cut it to pieces. Such is my lethal efficiency with golf-clubs that I can maim a ball almost anywhere—even on the putting green. The only place they are really safe from me is in a deep ditch, and it is extraordinary how many of them plunge in there to a watery grave. But those that don't reach the ditches, or the gorse at the eleventh, or the sand-hills at the thirteenth, eventually find their way to Jimmy. And he is even more efficient than I am. In two minutes with him any ball, new or old, is reduced to a tangle of elastic string and chewed rubber.

"I don't think one of these would be very expensive," said my family, turning back to the puppies in the picture.

"Must we buy one?" I said. "Haven't we any friends who are—you know, expecting?"

As it happens, we have several friends with dogs answering variously to such names as Belinda and Flossie and Queenie. It is, therefore, neither reckless nor, I hope, indecent to assume that some day or other to one or other of them a litter of puppies might arrive, whether as the result of an alliance carefully arranged on strict Eugenics lines, or of what one might describe as a happy mischance. And when such arrivals occur, no one wants to keep the lot. So what more natural than that they should leave one on our doorstep with a package of dog-biscuit and a message hoping that we would be kind to it?

*

IN THE days of my youth that is the way one nearly always got one's dogs. Sometimes, of course, they strolled in by themselves of the street, parked a large bone in the front hall, as one might lay down one's suitcase, and decided to stay indefinitely. But usually one was presented with them. There seemed to be people who were always giving puppies away—their households acting as a sort of mother country to dog colonies for miles around. Such a family lived next door to us, at one period of my boyhood. They had a pretty and gentle little black cocker spaniel—more or less spaniel, that is—whose name was Mandy. From that household I had the choice of puppies of a most mystifying variety, ranging from part-Newfoundland to part-Pekinese, and others whose line of heredity no man might even guess at. But nobody bothered very much about such trifles in those days. The fact that a spaniel had legs so long it could hardly walk under a table, or that a bull-terrier had a huge bushy tail curving up over its back, occasioned no comment. If one thought about it at all, it was regarded as a genial attempt at the evolution of new types. Besides, we had a cheerful conviction that well-bred dogs were stupid.

"Someone might give us one," said I hopefully, but I got no encouragement. It was made clear to me that it had to be a Scotch terrier, and one with a pedigree.

"You, and it's get fond of them anyway," said my family, "and it's get fond of one that you can be proud of and don't have to apologize for continually."

The logic seemed unanswerable, and I made no attempt to answer it. Women are so intensely practical in these matters of the affections, that I am often puzzled why they should pick the husbands they do. The difficulty there, I suppose, is that they grow fond of the creatures before they pick them, while in the case of other pets the selection is made in a mood of cool detachment and, therefore, much more sensibly. All this, however, is a question which no married man, except possibly a bishop or a film-idol, can afford to raise on the domestic hearth. Personally, I turned my attention to more practical considerations.

"And how much would a canine aristocrat of that sort be likely to cost?" I asked.

"Oh, I think we could get a nice one for about five guineas—not a champion, of course, but a really nice puppy."

"Five guineas?" I gasped, in utter amazement at the transvaluation of canine values, as old Nietzsche might have put it, if he had condescended to talk of anything that went on four legs. And I was getting ready to utter my Everlasting Nay, to quote from that same amiable philosopher, when my family interposed.

"That's cheap," she informed me, with the amazing serenity with which women discuss large sums of money. "A really fine one would cost fifty."

Fifty guineas! Two hundred and fifty dollars! For



that I would expect to buy a Highland laird with two or three ghilles thrown in. As the price of a shaggy little dog, about a foot long, with short legs and a feathery nose, it seemed indecently grotesque. My memory went back with a jerk to a pronouncement once made in the Toronto Police Court by that distinguished and discerning magistrate, the late Colonel Denison. It was a dog case. Somebody had killed somebody else's dog, inadvertently or otherwise, and the owner sought compensation. He demanded two hundred dollars.

"What for?" asked the magistrate.

"For the dog—that was his value."

Colonel Denison turned upon him a stern and disbelieving eye.

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, I paid a hundred and fifty for him when he was three months old."

And then Colonel Denison delivered a momentous judgment.

"I find for the plaintiff," he said, "to the amount of one dollar—no dog on earth being worth any more."

*

ALAS, for those rude and simple times, when dogs were dogs and not an investment, and flappers wore their hair in tails down their backs, and there was no wireless, and cars that went faster than twenty-five miles an hour were regarded as dangerously unsafe—and probably were. But no man can stay the awful hand that writes and moves along the universal page. And if five-cent dogs have in some mysterious way become worth five guineas—well, that's the price they are. You don't gain anything by proving to your wife that your mind and purse stopped enlarging about the time of King Edward's accession to the throne.

"He'll probably be very good after mice and rats," said my family persuasively. "The good ones are."

But I had no delusions on that score. A low mongrel of hideously assorted parentage might devote himself to pastimes so vulgar, but not a dog with a family tree reaching back to Bonnie Prince Charlie. Besides, I didn't feel like running the chance of having a really pugnacious rat diminish my capital by taking a bite out of him.

"I think we'll keep him for walking out with," I said, "and if the price-tag could be carelessly left hanging from the collar, there are people"

Thus it happened that a week or so later we visited the Totton Kennels, which are, I believe, well and favourably known in dogdom. Whenever anyone speaks seriously of Scotch terriers—or Aberdeens, as the less well-informed, including myself, are apt to call them—the Totton Kennels are among the first six or sixty or six hundred which immediately occur to mind. I am not a doggit or dogster (should it, perhaps, be caninist?) and so I cannot say just how high in the list they come. But anyhow it's high—judging by prices, extraordinarily high.

It was a nice old-fashioned house in the midst of a very large garden full of bushes and chicken-wire. And from around every bush little black heads with shining beady eyes peered out at us. If it hadn't been for the row they raised, I would have felt unpleasantly like that dreadful mediaeval prelate who was besieged by rats. But there could be no question about the barking. The vociferations of the rah-rah boys, what time the college team is scoring a touchdown, were nothing to it. That yapping chorus went through the human eardrum like an automatic drill through a bit of cardboard. But it served one useful purpose—we didn't have to ring the bell. For a mile in all directions people must have known that somebody was calling.

As we approached the door, a young lady stepped briskly out to meet us. And when I say "young," I do not use the word in its modern comprehensiveness which embraces everyone up to forty-five, but really young—somewhere in the early twenties. A soft felt hat was pulled down at an engaging angle over her fair bobbed hair, and she wore a longish riding habit over breeches and leggings.

"I always wear these," she explained later, "because the little rascals paw at my legs so."

Looking at the matter as passionately as possible, I felt that it was very natural and discriminating on their part. My opinion of the intelligence of Scotch terriers was immediately raised. But I could not help feeling that

ed from Champion Dashmore McMurdoch, and he also gets the McMurdoch strain through his dam who took second-prize at Olympia two years ago, and who was a full sister of Champion Stranach McMurdoch, who"

*

THERE was a great deal more of it, and it was very confusing. There seemed to be a terrible lot of crossing and recrossing of strains, with the McMurdoch blood turning up in all sorts of unexpected places. The only conclusion I could come to was that he was the son of a grand-aunt by one of his elder brothers. No wonder their legs keep getting shorter and shorter all the time.

"And how much would"

"I'm afraid I couldn't think of letting him go for less than twenty guineas," said the young lady.

My dislike for that queer little dog was immediately changed to a sort of timid reverence. Here was somebody calmly suggesting that he was worth a hundred dollars. Very cautiously I lowered him to the ground, as if he had been a peach-bloom vase of the best Ming period. I didn't want anything to happen to him while I was holding him.

"But that is rather more" murmured my family in the wistful tone ladies adopt when they are engaged in commercial skullduggery with one another.

"I have sold puppies to several gentlemen in New York," said Miss Totton, and she smiled at me very knowingly—thereby making me exceedingly cross.

"I didn't know there were so many there," I told her.

But she is a really nice, frank, wholesome girl, and totally impervious to sarcasm.

"Oh, the breed is taking on splendidly," she assured me.

"There will soon be lots of them."

Somehow we managed to come away without a puppy, though Miss Totton did her best to find some puppies of a slightly more plebeian ancestry—descended, perhaps, from a distant cousin of the great McMurdoch. But it would have been too much of an anti-climax. And there for the present the matter rests. There are other kennels, of course, but I am hoping for the best.

In the meantime I am doing all I can to keep Jimmy amused. I am thinking of giving him my masher. He may be able to play with it. I certainly can't. I am also endeavouring to buy a few mice for him. He has used up the ones we had. The worst of it is, he finds the evenings so dull. And he's tired of wireless. Perhaps if we could get a nice, reliable burglar to break in once in a while"

No Home, No Marriage

HALF the joy of married life is to possess a home. Without it there seems so little point in being married at all. With a home, whether the couple be young and just entering on responsible life, or old and long accustomed to it, the whole world outside takes on a rosier aspect.

That, at least, is how I look at marriage. And that is why the news which a young friend of mine greeted me with the other day made me feel that her married life had been saved. "We have got a home at last." After five years, during which she had lived at her home, and her husband had remained at his, so that he could save.

There were many reasons which prevented them from settling down in the normal way—if indeed it is normal nowadays to settle down after marriage. Her mother was a semi-invalid, and he was only earning a small salary on which he could save much more for the future if he lived at home.

At first it had been her mother's illness. But since she recovered things had just drifted on. The years had passed until it seemed as though it was just going to be one of those unsuccessful partnerships which blot the lives of so many thousands who might make excellent husbands and wives.

Fortunately for these two their love endured the strain. And however many mistakes they originally made, success has met them at last.

But there must be hundreds of others whose married careers are wrecked simply by this drifting apart. It is allowed to happen just because the partners—or one of them, and that is where the tragedy occurs—fail to understand that the home is the most sacred part of married life.

Such cases are always happening. One caught my eye in the newspaper the other day. A husband was suing for divorce because he had been married for seven years and for the whole of that time his wife had clung to her family, and refused to live with him. Then, at the last moment, in court she promised she would now begin to fulfil her duties—and so the husband failed to get his divorce.

Whatever the circumstances of this case it would surely have been pardonable if the husband's desire for her company had been smothered by seven years of heartless neglect.

Then there are innumerable other cases. Excuses vary. Sometimes the separation starts with the need for one to be at home. Sometimes the wife does not want to leave her own town and friends when her husband is called to work elsewhere. Or there is difficulty about finding a suitable house. Or—well there are a thousand and one different excuses, which sound well enough, that can be found if the marriage was never genuinely wanted by one party.

Yes, that is the secret. If there is love, then husband or wife comes first—before mother, or father, or friends. Though separation for a month or two become necessary it is never allowed to drift, and the return is only the happier. Without genuine unselfish love the marriage is simply a marriage of convenience, and when it becomes inconvenient it is broken up. But with love married life is a partnership in which circumstances play very little part. For—as the old adage says—A partner halves sorrow and doubles joy.

I saw the gulls fly westward
To the twilight meadows spread beyond the town;
I saw the gulls fly westward
As I stood at the high window, looking down
On streets no sunset lightened—and I knew
The garret room wherein I seemed to stand
Was empty of me,
And I was walking alone where a dim, green land
Runs down to the western sea.

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The Onlooker in London

Prayers for the King

WESTMINSTER Abbey at noon has been presenting one of the most impressive sights ever witnessed in London—men, women, and children of all classes kneeling in prayer for the King's recovery. Nor are these devotions confined to the Abbey. All over London parish churches and chapels have been open for special intercession. In the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, people of all nationalities pray before the reserved sacrament for the same intention, and scarcely any public or private function

His purpose was to illustrate how the pinches of the plasticine cavity of the mouth effects sound. He submerged the glass in water, blew sounds. For one demonstration a crown the tube, and by varying the couple of gramophones were employed. submersion of the glass played the air. The first gave Sir Johnstone Forbes of "Pop Goes the Weasel." Using Robertson's voice speaking Hamlet's the same glass and employing his instructions to the players. The next hands to vary the entry of air into gave the same passage reversed, so it's cavity, he next played "The Last that one heard: the echo before the Rose of Summer." Best of all was his word. This was, indeed a queer thing success in making cylinders of plastic to listen to, and suggested a nightmare "talk." He used bellows to pump for linguists—the learning of English into the cylinders, and merely buckwheat.



THE JEWISH FEAST OF LIGHTS, SCENES AT THE CENOTAPH The twenty-fifth annual Chanukah service for Jewish serving and former members of the Army and Navy Forces was held recently at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland Street, London. Prior to the service a representative party under the command of Squadron Leader J. Kempner (R.A.F.) laid a wreath on the Cenotaph. The photograph shows Squadron Leader J. Kempner placing the wreath on the Cenotaph. In the background is seen Corp. Jessel, the 97 year old Crimean veteran.

is taking place at present without the singing of one or two verses of the National Anthem, which, as we are realising very acutely at the moment, is not only a song but a prayer. An interesting point which the superstitious may take to be a good omen is that on December 14, 1871, King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, began to recover from the very serious attack of typhoid which had prostrated him. His illness began at about the same date as that of King George, and the anxiety was as great. It is an unlucky time of year for the Royal Family, for the fatal typhoid fever which attacked the Prince Consort in 1864 ran from the last week of November until December 14. On Boxing Day, of 1871, when the Prince of Wales was on the way to recovery, Queen Victoria issued a letter to the people thanking them for their sympathy.

The Royal Birthdays

IN view of the King's illness it was natural that the Duke of York's celebration of his thirty-third birthday should be quietly observed. The Duke lunched with members of the Royal Family at the Palace, where the drum majors of the Guards at the changing of the guard wore their surcoats of gold in his honour. One characteristic of the Duke of York is his high sense of public duty, and as the president of the Industrial Welfare Society he has rendered signal service in promoting improved conditions in industry. His domesticity and attachment to the charming Duchess have earned him a popularity among all classes of the people. The Duke is the only one of the four princes who has been at home from the beginning of the King's illness, and his presence brought much comfort to the King, and also to the Queen, pending the return of the Prince of Wales and the now expected arrivals of the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George. Prince George, the King's youngest son and namesake, who will celebrate his twenty-sixth birthday this week, is a general favorite in the Royal circle, and his return will be especially welcomed on account of his cheery optimism. Perhaps the best-looking of the King's sons, Prince George possesses in some measure the charm of manner which has always distinguished the Prince of Wales, and the two have many tastes in common.

Sandy's Solemn Thought

BETWEEN the Sunday services in some rural parts of Scotland it is the custom of the men to drop into each other's gardens and discuss the crops and compare notes. In a fine "screa" at the foot of his "yard" Peter Fleming was rearing a couple of fine porkers, and it was his pride to show them off every Sunday to any of his visitors. One afternoon the ruling elder came along and was duly taken to admire the pigs. "What dae ye think o' them, Jeems?" asked Peter, anxiously waiting for the elder's words of praise. "Dae ye no think they're just about ready?" "Peter, ma man," portentously said the elder, "you an' we're as fit to see as them pigs it would be a real comfortin' thocht to baith o' us!"

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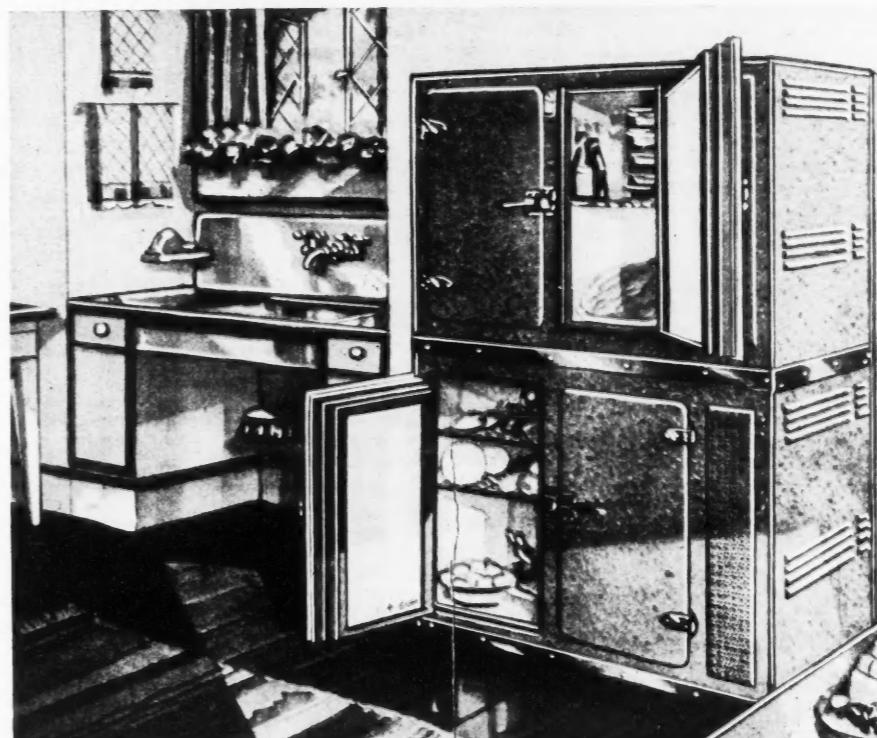
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Wi' a power o' faith in gert to-
morrow.
Young blood red-hot an' the love of a
maid,
One glorious day as'll never fade;
Some shadows, some sunshine, some
triumphs, some tears,
An' a gatherin' weight o' the flyin'
years.
Then old man's talk o' the days be-
hind 'e,
Your darter's youngest daughter to
mind 'e
A li'l dreamin', a li'l dyin',
A li'l few corner o' airth to lie in.
—EDEN PHILLPOTTS.



year by Mr. Day. This is just one of the fortunes (or misfortunes) of municipal politics, and Mr. Day, who is a genial and efficient trustee, will no doubt return to the membership of the Board of Education in the early future.

Incidentally, it is pleasing to note that Mrs. Plumptre has been elected school trustee in Ward 2, Toronto. Mrs. Plumptre has been indefatigable in Red Cross work and other helpful movements and possesses executive ability of a high order. As a school trustee she has served the highest interests of the community, and her return to the Board of Education is matter for congratulation. Mrs. Plumptre is far from the old-fashioned "woman's rights" candidate. She lets her record of work speak for her and appeals merely to the common-sense and justice of the electorate.

IN MOST British countries, five o'clock tea has become almost a ritual, and even the "tired business man" has succumbed to the fascination of the tea-cup. We have heard recently from England of an invention which makes the tea hour a bearable and even enjoyable time of day for the mere man. It has often been noted that a man at five o'clock tea never knows what to do with his cup. When he sees a table he regards it with the joy of a lost mariner beholding an approaching sail, and gets rid of his saucer and tea-cup with the utmost speed. There is relief in sight, however, for the man who goes out to tea. An invention has arrived with the modest name of "kneatable," and it is intended for the use of men who find themselves led forth to afternoon tea. This calamity may befall the most innocent men for it is assumed that no man in possession of his proper senses, will repair of his own free will to a five o'clock tea. According to the description, this invention is quite a simple affair. It is just a kind of small tray that fits over the knee and it has clips on it to hold both a cup and a plate. So far as we can understand it, there seems to be only one drawback. One must remember to detach the table from the knee before arising. It will be a trifle difficult to accomplish a graceful bow to a pretty debutante if a cup containing tea and plate holding the latest thing in a macaroon or a nut sandwich were clinging fondly to one's knee. Hence, it may be seen that even this latest invention has its limitations and must be taught how to behave with due regard to "safety first."

There are men who profess to scorn all festivities of a five o'clock tea nature. They would have us believe that they are superior to anything of the kind and that they would not weaken their understanding with any such tepid brew. However, this kind of pride usually has a fall—and some afternoon the scorner takes tea—with sugar.

YOU MAY remember that we referred in this column in the month of December to the objection of Mr. Day, a candidate for election as school trustee, to the poems of Swinburne and Omar Khayyam as supplementary reading for Toronto pupils. An incident relative to this was told me the other day by a woman who is a high authority on all matters of education. A young woman went into the book department of a shop in Toronto and asked for a volume called "The Red Boat."

"We haven't it," said the clerk.

Now the young shopper had been unwise enough to read about the municipal elections and declared loudly: "Oh, but you must have it, Mr. Day, the school trustee, has just been condemning it."

"Oh, you mean 'The Rubaiyat,' by Omar Khayyam."

"That's what I said—'The Ruby Yacht.' Isn't that the same thing as 'The Red Boat'?"

The clerk, who knows almost as much about books as the professors, explained to the customer that Mr. Day objected to "The Rubaiyat," the sayings of a Persian philosopher who lived more than eight centuries ago, and who took little interest in boats of any kind and who was greatly absorbed in the making of tents when he was not engaged in the composition of immortal verses.

"He was only a poet," said the disgusted customer. "Then his writings couldn't hurt anyone, for no one reads poetry."

So, the would be purchaser of "The Ruby Yacht" went away in sore disappointment.

The tale of the elections on New Year's Day gave the news that another trustee is filling the place held last



bride travelling in a dress of walnut brown flat crepe, seal coat trimmed with sable and close-fitting brown hat. On their return they will live on Vaughan Road, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Larkins of Toronto are on a tour of the West Indies.

Mrs. Hamilton Burns is again in Toronto from Napoles where she was the guest of Mrs. Burnett.

Mrs. Stinson, wife of T. H. Stinson, K.C., M.P., of Lindsay, left on the 10th for St. Petersburg, Florida, for a couple of months, accompanied by Miss L. M. Morrison. Upon her return she will go to Ottawa for the Session.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Houston, of Ottawa, gave a buffet dinner on Wednesday night of last week in honor of their daughter, Miss Sue Houston, the guests afterwards going on to the dance at the Country Club, given by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Houston's guests were: Miss Betty Fauquier, Miss Eileen Scott, Miss Dorothy and Miss Alice Peck, Miss Catherine Dougherty, Miss Dorothy Worsley, Miss Gerna Gilmour, Miss Helen Smart, Miss Maryon Murphy, Miss Lucy Crowley, Miss Betty Cambie, of London, England; Miss Vals Gilmour, Miss Mary Margaret Hill, Miss Nancy MacCarthy, Miss Molly Houston, and Messrs. Noel Steers, David Anderson, Meredith Jarvis, John Gilmour, Britton Francis, Cadet Kent Francis, Pat Coffey, Lyman Skinner, Andrew Drummond-Hay, Barnet Carswell, Francis Gill, Allan Gordon, Pat McCarthy, James Ross and Lewis Clarke.

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Bredin's Bread Limited is bringing to the tables of Toronto a loaf of better quality that is, nevertheless, 10% lower in cost, has rendered an outstanding service. To reduce the cost of mankind's staple food is a great thing . . . and the citizens of Toronto have shown their appreciation in a very practical manner. The 10 cent loaf of 24 oz. and the 7 cent Fancy loaf of 12 oz. have both met with a reception as enthusiastic as it has been spontaneous.

The record of Mark Bredin as a Baker of the finest bread . . . the addition of 20 wagons and 4 new motor-trucks for outside service—a saving of 13 cents in every dollar spent . . . the installation of new equipment for better baking . . . the courtesy and efficiency of Bredin's Salesmen . . . these are but a few of the advantages offered by Bredin's Bread Limited.

And . . . most important of all is the fact that Bredin's Bread has the famed Bredin quality . . . the quality that has brought fame to Mark Bredin . . . the quality that is expected of his bread and that has met with city wide acclamation since the announcement that Bredin's Bread Limited offers a Better loaf at lower cost . . . 10 cents a loaf!

A Bredin salesman passes your door every day. If you miss him, a phone call to Hillcrest 5000-1 will bring him instantly to your Home with the loaf that is the talk of Toronto.

A Better Bakery for Toronto

PHONE HILLCREST 5000-1



Thank You

We want to take this opportunity of thanking our many dear friends for their patronage in past years.

For the future we promise to do our best to keep this friendship by serving you with the finest candies in the world—always fresh—always pure—always delicious.

With very best wishes for your happiness and prosperity in this New Year.

Laura Secord
OLD TIME—HOME MADE
CANDIES

NO. 6

Resolve to Look Lovely During 1929

This year the National Park of beauty. Just as the plant blossoms out in exquisitely delicate, the human form finds its loveliest expression in a beautiful skin. All manner of skin defects removed by the Hiscott treatments. Pimples, blackheads, rosacea, acne, etc., removed by Hiscott's special *Princess Complexion Purifier*. Removing Sallowness and Wrinkles, filling the Hollows in Face and Neck and firming the Muscles are improvements obtained by using *PRINCESS SKIN FOOD*. Either in portion with full directions or in full bottle for price \$1.50. CONSECRATION FREE. WRITE OR CALL. 615 College St., Toronto, Ont.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, WARTS AND MOLES
Permanently Removed by Electrolysis. Particulars on Request.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET *W* FREE

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED



FREE
with
Laco Lamps



IMAGINE the children's delight when they see this pretty dolls' house! You can get it for them absolutely free. Every household needs a reserve supply of lamps. Order six LACO Lamps—any size—from your dealer and he will give you a dolls' house that will amuse little housekeepers by the hour.



THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie

THERE has been a general outcry for the last fortnight of "beware the flu." Now, ever since this miserable complaint descended on the world in 1889, there has been a natural dread, on the part of the public, of the flu and all its accompanying terrors. The latest visitation is comparatively light in nature and extent, and yet it is an ailment to be avoided, if one can possibly accomplish such a feat. There are various preventives advised now of varying efficacy—and for the last two weeks most citizens have resorted to their

ting a face troubled with blackheads or pimples. All make-up should be avoided until the trouble passes away. The point about this is that, if the outer skin is broken, you may infect the second layer of skin.

This is hard to heal and is apt to produce scars. In the same way, lipstick should not be applied if you have a cold-sore or a cut on the lips. Only a little cold-cream or camphor should touch them until healed.

"In this connection," says Dr. Wimmer, "let good common sense be your guide. And for skin abnormalities



Small brimmed hat of pinky beige felt with narrow bands—Reville.

use. In fact, the wholesale drug houses have found it difficult to supply the demand for certain preparations. Wherever you went, on bus or tram or railway car, handkerchiefs were flourished, bearing the odor of eucalyptus, listerine or camphor, while smelling-bottles were freely displayed. Of course, the mental attitude has much to do with "taking" any disease. Hence it is rather difficult to find the happy medium between extreme timidity and foolish daring. It is well for us to remember that if one needlessly exposes herself to danger of infection, the members of one's household are also involved in the risk. Flu is really a most active germ, with an ability to go everywhere—and it recognizes no speed limit.

Women have an especial dislike for flu, which is no respecter of persons and seems to rejoice in spoiling a good complexion or injury to a bright crown of glory. If you have been so unlucky as to fall a prey to flu, then you will need to devote yourself to coaxing your skin back to softness and fairness and to encouraging your hair to come back and be glossy and luxuriant once more. For some reason, flu is especially hostile to the hairs of your head and rejoices in pulling them out by handfuls. Then the hair which is left seems to become dry and harsh and needs daily treatment. Altogether flu is a most violent foe to both health and beauty, and refuses to be reasoned with like a nice polite germ. Probably the best way to treat it is with a calm indifference being not too much afraid of its arrival and yet guarding scientifically against it. Like other unfriendly germs, it seems to show special spite against those who are most afraid of it. While the theatre, concerts and all crowded gatherings are properly avoided during an epidemic, it is well to read cheerful books and to avoid the presence of anyone who is inclined to be an Auntie Doofie. Also—trust in Providence and keep your nose powdered.

AN AMERICAN authority on health topics, Dr. Wimmer, has been writing on cosmetics, and their use. We are advised by this expert, to take the utmost precautions against irrita-

consult a physician or dermatologist. You can not be sure that every product which claims to cure troubles of skin and scalp will do so.

Here he is supported ardently by the Department of Agriculture, which uses its authority to prevent the sale of products which make false claims. Sometimes these fakes contain really harmful elements. Sometimes they are merely absurdly ineffectual. At any rate, we have to be on our guard against cosmetics which purport to heal diseases of scalp or skin.

If they cleanse the surface and stimulate us to massage, they are beneficial. Otherwise, they are likely



An interesting combination of plain and figured velvet, which is distinctly new. Note the shirred upward curving girdle, and the long, grace side draperies.

to do little for us. Before risking a trial it might be just as well to write to the Bureau of Foods and Drugs.

But when all these warnings are summed up, they amount to little in the way of discouragement to the average woman. We may have to throw away a few purchases which prove to disagree with our peculiar chemistry and we may have to forego a quick and easy way to get thin or fat in the right spots, but when it comes to cold-cream, lotions, powders, tonics, and make-up we need not be afraid.

"The time has gone by," says Dr. Wimmer, "when manufacturers of toilet goods have any desire to profit by making victims of their customers. I have no hesitation in saying that women should go ahead and use what beauty aids become them. For the vast majority are beneficial in some degree and practically none of them are injurious."

Correspondence

Maude. There is no necessity for being alarmed about such an eruption as you describe. However, if it is persistent, it would be as well to consult that useful authority the Family Physician. Probably the cause lies in an upset digestion or a little acidity—and a medical adviser could suggest a remedy with more assurance than any mere adviser of the Dressing Table. May I remind you that we have just passed through a festival when you have probably eaten not wisely but too much? Wherefore a visit to the medicine cabinet becomes a necessity and a period of abstinence becomes a virtue. I am sending you a private letter with suggestions which you may find beneficial. There is a place, you know, where lotions may be useful.

Kathleen C. Yours is a very pleasant letter to read as the year nears its close. I'm ever so glad if the tonic has done your little girl's hair any good. I really believe that its persistent use will prove of benefit. It is so easy to apply a tonic for two or three nights and then give up in discouragement, as there seems to be no improvement. It was just like the prank of a lively young person to cut off her hair when no one was watching to prevent such a calamity. I remember playing just such a trick and leaving one side of my head shaven and shorn. After all, even the youngest of us has to learn by bitter experience. It seems, as a wise critic says, that experience is the best school, but the fees are very high. There is no royal road to attaining a bright and shining crown of glory or a brilliant complexion. There must be constant care and a certain discipline if one is to succeed in the art of keeping fit. This sounds horribly like a sermon, but it's for myself, too. Good luck!



BLEMISHES
yield to its antiseptic action. Permanent defects are concealed by a subtle film of adorable beauty. A pure skin of exquisite loveliness is yours thru its use.

Made in White, Flesh, Rachet
Send 10c. for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

**GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM**

CHAPPED "STARCHED" HANDS



HANDS—brittle and hard, that's what winter meant before the days of Frostilla.

This winter you can make your choice—harsh, chapped hands, bitten by wind and wet and weather, or Frostilla hands—soft, smooth, lovely and white.

Frostilla is a soothing, fragrant lotion that not only brings instant relief to roughened, red hands, but protects the face against exposure. There's nothing like it to keep the skin young—and it's a perfect powder base.

Frostilla is sold in 50c and \$1 sizes—new, beautiful, blue-labelled bottles. We'll gladly send an attractive, handy sample FREE on request. Dept. S10-A. The Frostilla Company, Toronto, Canada. Sales Representatives, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

FROSTILLA
For Exposed and Irritated Skin



Cleanse The Pores With Cuticura Soap

And have a clear, fresh complexion, free from pimples, redness or roughness. Clogging and irritation of the pores, the usual cause of pimples, may be prevented by making Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depots: Montreal, 1500; Quebec, 1500; Toronto, 1500. Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



King of merriment, summons you to

MARDI GRAS in old NEW ORLEANS FEBRUARY 7th to 12th



Momus, Comus and Proteus and all the mystic merry crew await you. Whether you are eight or eighty—or whatever age between, the carnival spirit will come alive in you at Mardi Gras. Nowhere in all the world can you find such splendor, such gaiety. Watch parades more spectacular than an Arabian Night's Dream. Catch the favors which strangely masked figures throw into the dense crowd. Lose yourself in the gaiety and magic of the world's most brilliant carnival.

L. & N. Personally Conducted All-Expense Tour

\$89.00 round trip from Cincinnati

under direction of the Kerrick Tours, solves the problem of seeing the Mardi Gras comfortably and inexpensively. Special train will leave Cincinnati February 8th at 6:10 P. M., returning February 14th. Cost of trip, including occupancy of berth to, from and at New Orleans, from Cincinnati \$89.00 (\$83.65 if upper berth is used).

Your train is your home en route both ways and at New Orleans; you live in perfect comfort on an all-steel, modern L. & N.

train. Many special services add to the pleasure and interest of your trip. Let us give you details of this enjoyable trip.

Embrace this opportunity to enjoy also the many other varied attractions of delightful New Orleans, including horse-racing now in progress.

Regular reduced Mardi Gras round-trip fares, for transportation only, on regular trains to New Orleans, Mobile, Biloxi, Gulfport, Pensacola, etc. are available; we will gladly quote these upon request.

H. E. Porter, T. P. A., L. & N. Railroad, 605 Transportation Building, Phone Cherry 4580, Detroit, Mich.

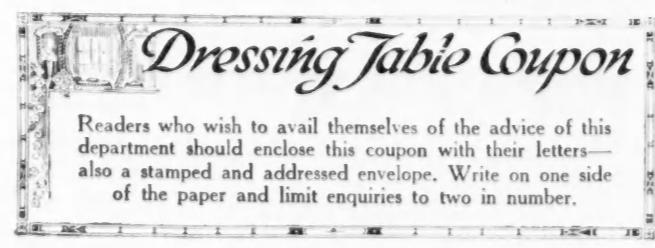
Send illustrated folder giving full information about all expense Mardi Gras tour.

Name _____

Address _____

L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.



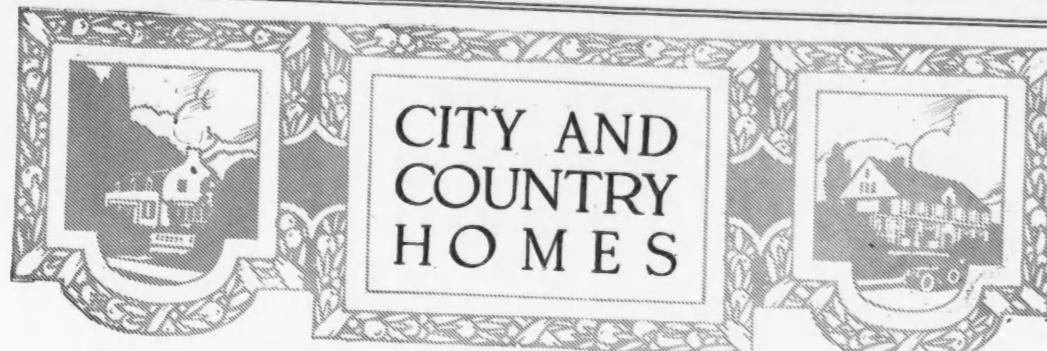
Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit inquiries to two in number.

January 12, 1929

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

17



THE JOYS OF SOFT WATER

NOBODY who has ever been accustomed to a pleasant soft water supply can regard hard water as other than an outrageous nuisance, bad for the complexion, extravagant in its consumption of soap and soda, and a perpetual source of annoyance and heavy plumbers' bills. To-day, hard water is a totally unnecessary evil, and the country house owner whose

often found that all the piping is so choked and constricted with deposit that new water piping has to be run all through the house.

The expense of this form of plumbing replacement is very considerably more than the cost of installing a simple household softener. This, naturally, varies with the size of the apparatus required to cope with the

servant. From time to time it has to be regenerated by washing through with a solution of common salt, and in big installations this periodical regeneration is arranged for on automatic lines. The principle on which softeners work may be compared to passing the hard water through a chemical filter system, which removes the hardness and retains it in



THE KITCHEN OF AN ALL-ELECTRIC HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

source of supply, whether "company's water" or a well, is hard, can get over the trouble for what is relatively a very small expenditure.

Nowadays, a water softener is part of the indispensable domestic equipment of even a moderately small house

water demand of the house, but is in general a small affair which can be put either in the bathroom or at some accessible point between the source of supply and the domestic boiler. Sometimes the softener is arranged in the kitchen department, at other times

the filter without affecting the purity of the water or adding to it any chemical. The hardness is, so to speak, deposited on a special kind of stone or gravel known as "zeolite," from which it is from time to time removed by flushing the filter through with plain salt and water.

Apart from its economy and convenience, soft water is also medically indicated in households where anyone has a tendency to gout or rheumatic affections, and the soft water bath, no less than the drinking of soft water, has often markedly beneficial effects on general health.

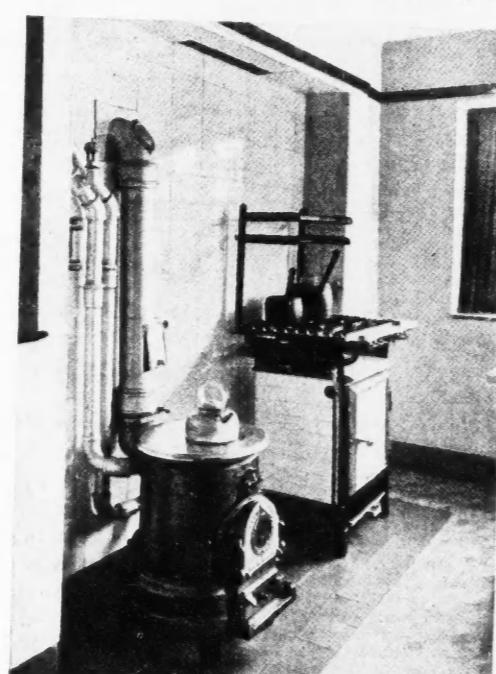
WINTER HOLIDAYS BECOMING MORE POPULAR EACH YEAR

It is becoming increasingly noticeable each year that the city people of Ontario are realizing more and more the manifold benefits of a short winter holiday in the Highlands of Ontario.

Winter sports of all kinds are there to lure the health and relaxation seekers. Skiing, ski-joring, skating, tobogganing, snow-shoeing and dozens of other "things to do" ensure a most enjoyable holiday. The keen, crisp air with all its health and appetite-building qualities is an unexcelled tonic for the city dweller whose nerves are just a bit frayed from the winter grind.

Accommodation developments during the past few years have made it possible to spend a most inexpensive holiday in any one of a number of modernly-equipped and easily accessible lodges whose pleasure possibilities are limited only by the desire of their guests.

Full information regarding these winter resorts may be obtained from the City Ticket Office of the Canadian National Railways, Canadian National Building, Northwest corner King and Yonge Streets, or by phoning ELgin 6241.



An independent boiler installed with a gas cooker in a tiled kitchen in England.

MAKE it a habit to have a steaming cup of "OXO" with your lunch. You can prepare it in a moment, yet it is delicious, wholesome, and invigorating. Just what busy workers want!

It's Meat & Drink to you

KELWAY'S (England) HANDSOME CATALOGUES on Roses, Delphiniums, Gladioli, Hyacinths, Perennials, Peonies, Aster, Pyrethrums, Gillyards, Lupines, and Seeds, now ready. Write Kelway, 331 Bay St., Toronto.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS SINCE 1893 - THE STANDARD

Is Yours an Oil Burning Furnace?

You realize, therefore, that the heat being controlled by a thermostat, it is most necessary that the temperature be "even"—otherwise

Your Furnace Works Overtime

with the resultant waste of oil.

This May Be Overcome

by eliminating draughts.

CHAMBERLIN Sil-dor-seals with the special Interlock Feature for wood and stone walls, and CHAMBERLIN In-dor-seals for inside doors; particularly doors leading to halls or basement.

IS THE SOLUTION

"Caulking between brick and window frame is also a part of our service."

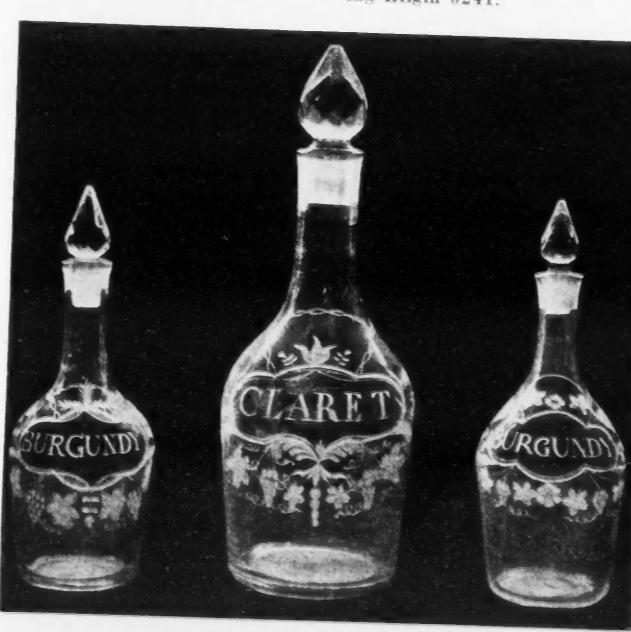
Estimates gladly furnished. Sales & Service Agencies Throughout Canada

The Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co. Limited. Kingsville, Ont.

TORONTO AGENCY 546 Yonge St. Kt. 5940.

I am interested in saving fuel and adding to the comfort of my home and would be glad to have further particulars of the CHAMBERLIN equipment.

Name in full
Street address
City or town



ENGRAVED "LABEL" DECANTERS
Heights—10½ins., 15½ins., and 10½ins. (Francis Berry Collection.)

A leisurely breakfast and plenty of **SEAL BRAND** Coffee — that's the way to begin the day!

A "whole-meal" biscuit endorsed by doctors and dietists. **Weston's DIGESTIVE**



What a thrill—to find a sure six no trump bid in your hand while playing Contract Bridge!

You can enjoy a similar thrill many times during the year by learning to play this popular new game. All you need is a book of rules, cards, and a Peerless or Elite Folding Table.

Peerless and Elite Folding tables are used wherever bridge is played. Their sturdy durability and handsome appearance make them Canada's favorite by a wide margin. Can be put up or taken down in a jiffy. Useful for meals, refreshments, writing and card games of all descriptions.

Tops of leatherette, green felt or green linoleum. Models square and round, in sizes from 24 to 48 inches.

HOURL & COMPANY, LIMITED
London Ontario
23

NEW
ELITE
FOLDING TABLE



It's the Humidity That Counts

In summer, you feel the heat so much more on a humid day; you say "the humidity is so high." In winter, a room filled with moist air at a medium temperature, feels much warmer than one over-heated with dry air. The HUMIDAIRE gives to the dry, parched air of the average home or apartment the moisture which protects your health and doubles your comfort.

The HUMIDAIRE really costs little or nothing to operate, for the lower temperature of a humidified room saves enough coal to offset the cost of the electric current required.

HUMIDAIRE
PROTECTS HEALTH - SAVES COAL

See it at:
Hughes Owens Co., Limited. Robert Simpson Co., Limited.
Toronto Hydro-Electric System. J. F. Hartz Co., Limited.
Ingram & Bell.
Distributed by NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

January 12, 1929

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

19

TRY IT FOR YOURSELF

ALL alone... sort of jumpy
to do something... too
late to call the boys for a
game, and the folks aren't back
yet... an idea... get out a
pack of cards for a little Solitaire
... it certainly helps.
There's real companionship in
Sports Playing Cards... they
are so smooth, the hours slip by.
You can buy them anywhere.

SPORTS
PLAYING CARDS

A Product of
CANADIAN PLAYING CARD
COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL



were Miss Nancy McDougald, sister of the bride and one of the season's very attractive debutantes, Miss Eden Walker of Sault Ste. Marie, Miss Vivian Scott, Miss Mildred North, Miss Adele Gilmour, and Miss Eleanor Warde. These attractive girls were frocked alike in silver tissue and silver net, with long sleeves; at the back were large bows in blue, yellow, pale green, lavender and rose. Miss Nancy McDougald, as maid of honor to her sister was all in silver, her gown having a silver train. They wore Juliette caps with the lattice work of pearls, having silver plaques over the ears, and carried muffs of flowers, in shades to go with their frocks. Mr. George Lamplough of Montreal, acted as best man, and the

Edith Northgrave, the Misses Lind, Miss Isobel Turner, Miss Amy Douglas, Miss Higgins, Miss M. Mara, Miss Louise Bertram, Miss Betty Wadsworth, Miss Jean Mudge, Miss Irene Reid, Miss Betty Broughall, Miss Betty Wadsworth, Miss Beth Conboy, Miss Isobel Cleland, Miss E. Walker, Mrs. Heron, Miss Constance Wilson.



Daphne and Edward Blake Lilly, children of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Lilly of Calgary, Alberta. Before her marriage Mrs. Lilly was Kitty Bebb of London, Ontario.

Go to
EUROPE
On one
of these
FAMOUS LINERS



AQUITANIA

Sails from New York

Feb. 1 Mar. 1
For Cherbourg and Southampton

The expansive elegance of the Aquitania is one of the many obvious reasons for her popularity with distinguished travellers.

BERENGARIA
Sails from New York

Mar. 8 Mar. 29
For Cherbourg and Southampton

That smartly correct London atmosphere that characterizes a Mayfair drawing room is reflected in the Berengaria.

MAURETANIA
Sails from New York

April 10

For Cherbourg and Southampton

The Mauretania... only five day ship on the Atlantic. Her remodelled staterooms anticipate the most exacting demands.

LANCASTRIA
Sails from New York

Jan. 26 Feb. 23
For Cobh (Q'town) and Liverpool

The Lancastria offers the quiet dignity and charm of a Cunard crossing which appeals so much to regular ocean travellers.

CAMERONIA
Sails from New York

Feb. 9 Mar. 9
For Londonderry and Glasgow

On your way to Scotland, the Cameronia, swift and modern, provides all the things you like on land and those you can only get at sea.

CALEDONIA
Sails from New York

Feb. 23 Mar. 23
For Londonderry and Glasgow

The service and atmosphere of the Caledonia combine to reflect the finest qualities of Scottish hospitality.

**Cunard and
Anchor
LINES**

See any steamship agent, or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Cor. Bay & Wellington Sts., Toronto
Tel. Elgin 3471

1310—Eighty-Nine Years of Service—1929

Winter Captures the Brightness of Printed Silk Frocks

Fur Coats Opening disclose the Summer hues of these chic new arrivals.



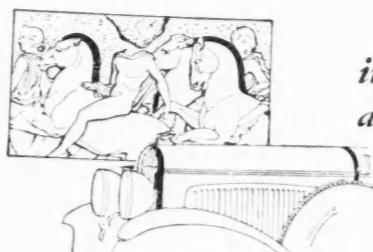
A. A touch of lace—rose and white intermingling on a ground of glorious blue—and you have a frock of outstanding charm. Frills are added spiral-wise. At \$95.

B. Interwoven and cleverly contrasted are daffodil yellow, Spanish wine and turquoise blue—a gay combination. Tucked bandings of Spanish wine crepe form the original trimmings. At \$69.50.

The French Room—Third Floor

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

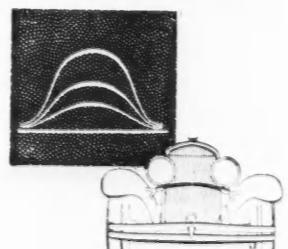
CHRYSLER . . . BEAUTY is no chance creation



The most modern thing in motor car design—Chrysler's matching of slender-profile radiator with cowl bar moulding—has its artistic origin in the repetition of motif in the historic frieze of the ancient Parthenon.



Note the dynamic symmetry of Chrysler fender contours and wheels, counterparts of the "wave border" of the classic masterpieces of architecture and design.



Artists know this as a "rising, diminishing series". The level road, the slightly arched bumper, the shorter arched tie-rod above, and finally the shorter and more deeply-arched radiator contour, form a series in perfect harmony.

Lawrence Park Garage
2637 Yonge St.

A. E. Brown
57 Main Street

Sunnyside Motor Sales Co.
1365 Queen St. W.

FOR the first time
in the history of motor car design an
authentic system has been devised based
upon the canons of ancient classic art.

CHRYSLER designers realize fully that beauty is an elusive thing and that the pursuit of it in motor car design must not be hampered by too rigid adherence to laws and conventions . . . But Chrysler also has found that there are so many glorious precedents and inspirations in art, architecture and design, that the search for authentic and harmonious symmetry can actually be reduced to something like a scientific system in which results are certain . . . Chrysler has left nothing to chance . . . Chrysler has not relied alone upon the inspiration of individual designers . . . Chrysler has sought instead to do something never done before in motor car design—to search out authentic forms of beauty which have come down the centuries unsurpassed and unchallenged and translate them in terms of motor car beauty and motor car utility . . . The lengths to which Chrysler designers have gone in this patient pursuit of beauty will doubtless prove a revelation to those who have probably accepted Chrysler symmetry and charm as fortunate but more or less accidental conceptions . . . The Chrysler process goes far deeper than any charming but accidental conception.

All Chrysler Models—'26, '27, and the New Chrysler Imperial on Display at the Mo Show and all Dealers' Showrooms.

Geller Motor Sales
360 Spadina

C. & F. Motor Sales
1403 Bloor St. W.

Beare Bros. & Clayton
1219 Danforth

MARITIME PROVINCES TOUR
The personally conducted all-expense tour to the Maritime Provinces, "The New Outlook Maritime Special" is one of the most complete and attractive tours of Canada's Eastern provinces offered to the public. The tour will leave Toronto via Canadian National Railways special of the "New Outlook," official publication on June 17th, visiting Ottawa, the city of the United Church, and will travel to Quebec, a steamer trip up the Saguenay River, thence by rail to the principal towns, cities and beauty spots of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. A beautifully illustrated booklet descriptive of the tour, has been published and a copy will gladly be sent upon request to T. C. Harris, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto.



The Governor-General's levee took place at 11 o'clock in the Senate Chambers of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Viscount Willingdon, in court dress, surrounded by his personal staff and honorary aides, received over six hundred callers. Many of the members of the Government, the diplomatic and consular services, representative clergy from the different religious bodies and members of the Civil Service, made up a considerable proportion of those who brought greetings to his excellency. The first to extend best wishes to His Excellency was Premier Mackenzie King. Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada and his secretary came next. Hon. George Jean Knight, French minister and his

Eva M. Molson in Montreal, and sailed on Thursday of this week, January 10, in the S.S. *Adriatic* for a cruise of the Mediterranean. Mrs. Robertson and Miss Molson will spend the winter abroad.

* * *

Mrs. E. B. Devlin of Ottawa and her daughters, Mary and Eileen, are spending the winter in Montreal.

* * *

Mr. Campbell Search of Charlottetown, P.E.I., spent a day recently in Quebec, guest of his aunt, Miss Gertrude Parker.

* * *

Miss Mabel Dunlop of Pembroke, Ontario, has been a recent visitor in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. J. F. Gorman.

The engagement has been announced in Ottawa of Lorna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Blackburn, to Mr. James Crowd, son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crowd.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Taschereau of Grande Allee, Quebec, entertained about fifty guests at supper at their residence on New Year's Eve.

* * *

Mrs. Gregor Barclay, Master Ian Barclay and Mrs. L. A. Sewell of Montreal, have been spending a week at Ste. Marguerite.

* * *

Mrs. J. Albert Ewart of Ottawa, entertained on Monday afternoon of last week at a coming out tea for her daughter, Miss Helen Ewart. Mrs. Ewart received in a gown of black chiffon velvet and wore for ornament a long pearl necklace. Miss Helen Ewart, who received with her mother, wore a charming gold lace over black georgette, and carried a bouquet of crimson roses. Miss Mary Ewart, a younger daughter, wore a frock of royal blue velvet. Vases of pink roses decorated the drawing room. The tea table was attractively done with a large silver bowl filled with daffodils, white hyacinths and blue iris.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bishop and Miss Dora Bishop of Montreal, left on Thursday of last week for the Barbares, B.W.L., to spend the remainder of the winter.

* * *

Mrs. N. X. Plaumt of Ottawa, recently gave a very delightful not out dance at her residence for her daughter, Betty, and received the youthful guests in a smartly becoming gown of black velvet with a corsage of American beauty roses. Miss Betty Plaumt was in green *point d'esprit* with tiny bows of pink velvet. There were about one hundred guests and among those from out of town were Miss Jean Brodie, Miss Ruth Seely, Miss Rosalind Arnold, Miss Betty Vaughan, Miss Kathleen Grant, Mr. Duncan Grant, Mr. John Arnold, Mr. Robert Vaughan and Mr. Lawrence Irwin, all of Mont-

secretaries, and Hon. Shub Tomi, Japanese Charge D'Affaires followed, after which came the clergy, the cabinet minister, other Privy Councillors and a long list of other citizens. Viscount Willingdon occupied a seat in the Vice-Regal box in the south gallery.

* * *

On New Year's afternoon several hundred people attended a reception held by Premier Mackenzie King, Laurier House, Ottawa.

Hon. George J. Knight, French Minister, held a reception for the French-Canadian residents on New Year's afternoon which was also well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Egbert of Ottawa, have been receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at the Holy Cross hospital on Friday, December 21. Before their marriage Mrs. Egbert was Miss Gladys McElroy, and Mr. Egbert is the son of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Dr. Wm. Egbert, and Mrs. Egbert.

* * *

Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, and her son are spending three weeks in Montreal, guests of Mrs. Robert Lindsay, before leaving for the Mediterranean with Mr. Griffith, who will join them later.

The marriage of Miss Marion Carrington Smith of Montreal, to Mr. Benjamin Palm Dawson will take place on January 15. In the meantime Miss Carrington Smith is being much feted.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and his granddaughter, Miss Yvette McKenna, were recently luncheon guests of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at the Citadel.

Mr. Fred Price and Miss Betty Price, of Quebec, were in Ottawa recently, guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sherwood. They attended Mrs. Faneque's dance at the Country Club, and were guests at Mrs. Smart's dance at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club.

* * *

Miss Janet Wilson, of Ottawa, was a New Year visitor in Montreal, guest of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Loring.

* * *

Mrs. D. Stewart Robertson of Kingston, has been visiting her sister Miss

real; Miss Mabel and Miss Jean Dunlop, of Pembroke; Miss Elizabeth and Mr. Ramsay Kenny, of Buckingham; Miss Kitty Gordon, of Toronto.

* * *

Sir Lomer Gouin and Lady Gouin, of Montreal, have been in Quebec, guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Miss Yvette McKenna at Spencerwood.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Counsell, of Hamilton, Ontario, has been visiting in Montreal, guest of Miss Jessie Paton, of MacGregor Street.

* * *

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The Venerable J. M. Snowdon, D.D., of Ottawa, sailed on January 11 for Barbados, British West Indies, from Halifax, to join Mrs. Snowdon, who preceded him thither. Dr. and

Miss Emily Margaret Denne

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Denne, Peterborough, Ont.

—Photograph by the Roy Studio, Peterboro, Ont.



MISS MARY NILES DENNE
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Denne, of Peterborough, Ont.
—Photo by the Roy Studio, Peterboro.



It is always safe to give Aspirin; there is not the slightest harm in genuine Aspirin. The doctor can assure you that it has no ill effects on the heart. And you probably know from experience that Aspirin does banish all sorts of pain in short order. Instant relief for headaches; neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, too. Nothing like it for breaking up a cold. At all druggists, with proven directions enclosed.

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When You Catch Cold
Rub on Musterole
Just Rub
Away Danger

Musterole is easy to apply and works right away. It may prevent a cold from turning into "flu" or pneumonia. It does all the good work of grandmother's mustard plaster.

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Try Musterole for sore throat, cold on the chest, rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, bronchitis, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back and joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frostbitten feet—colds of all sorts.

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



MISS EMILY MARGARET DENNE
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Denne, Peterborough, Ont.
—Photograph by the Roy Studio, Peterboro, Ont.



TOMMY
Son of Mr. Edwin C. Cossitt and Mrs. Cossitt, of Brockville, Ontario.

real; Miss Mabel and Miss Jean Dunlop, of Pembroke; Miss Elizabeth and Mr. Ramsay Kenny, of Buckingham; Miss Kitty Gordon, of Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert MacQueen, of Vancouver, B.C., are visitors in Ottawa, guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. J. G. MacPhail.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wiggs entertained on New Year's evening at a not-out dance at the Quebec Snow Shoe Club in honor of Mr. Wiggs' sister, Miss Ernestine Wiggs, who is spending the holiday season with her mother, Mrs. Wiggs, De Salaberry Avenue, Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. D'Arcy Scott and Miss Mary Scott of Ottawa, have had with them as guest, Miss Margot Dawson, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Two Champion Frocks

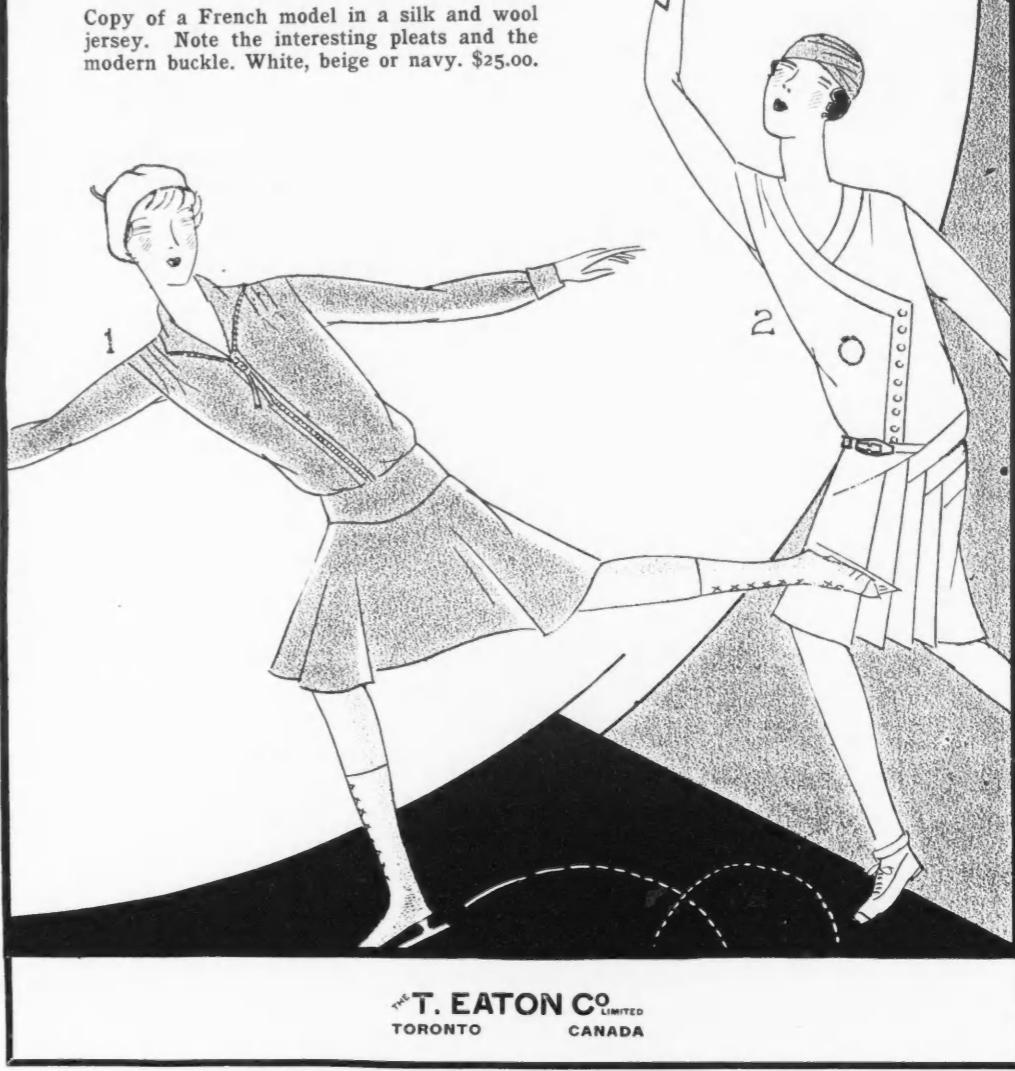
From the SPORTS SHOP

1. Velveteen for Skating

The new circular skirt is lined with silk. As for the collar, the fastener will slide up and give you a high neck, if you prefer. Very swagger in wine red, brown or hunter's green at \$18.50.

2. Jersey Cloth for Badminton

Copy of a French model in a silk and wool jersey. Note the interesting pleats and the modern buckle. White, beige or navy. \$25.00.



T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Mrs. Snowden will spend the winter there with their son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Greaves.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh Mackay, of Rothesay, N. B., entertained a number of young people on Monday afternoon of last week in honor of her daughter, Miss Hope Mackay, and her nephew, Master John McAvity, of Montreal, who has been her guest.

* * *

Miss Helen Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pope, of Quebec, is a visitor in Ottawa, guest of Lady Schreiber, her aunt.

* * *

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 12, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Canada's Wheat Gambling

Deliberate Holding Back of Crop Surplus Directly Responsible For Drop in Prices—Loss to Dominion May be \$40,000,000 as Against Last Year—Tactics Adopted Not Sound Merchandising

By THE HON. FRANK OLIVER

FOR the week ending November 16, 1928, the average cash price of wheat (No. 1 Northern delivered at lake head) was \$1.23.5 per bushel. On November 18th, 1927 it was \$1.48.8. On November 16th there was 175 million bushels stored in elevators and therefore in dealers' hands on this side of the Atlantic, almost entirely seeking overseas sale. On November 18th, 1927, the amount similarly in storage was 110 million bushels, 65 million bushels less.

On November 7th the farmers of the prairies had delivered at railway stations and sold to dealers (with limited exceptions) 279 million bushels as compared with 149 million bushels on the corresponding date last year. The latest government estimate makes the total prairie wheat crop 481 million bushels or 64 millions more than last year. The storage and market figures are from the weekly reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Their chief interest is in the effect that the surplus of this year may have on the prices of next year. It is now accepted that the volume of the Western wheat crop is the chief factor in the prosperity of Canada, but possibly it is not as well understood that price as well as volume is highly important.

The transportation and grain handling interests are not directly concerned in the wheat market. Railway rates are fixed without regard to whether prices are high or low. Transfer and storage charges are also fixed. Water carriers take all they can get under all circumstances. Dealers' profits depend on market fluctuations rather than on the standard of values.

The situation of the producer is different. If prices are up he gains; if they are down the loss is his. Of course all activities that have business contacts with the farmer directly or indirectly, prosper as he prospers; also, his losses are theirs. On the 175 million bushels of Canadian wheat in store on this side of the Atlantic on November 16th the difference of 25 cents a bushel between this year's and last year's price means, if the market does not improve a difference of over 40 million dollars. Whatever share of this loss is borne respectively by the producer and the dealer the country is short by that amount of the money that at the prices of last year would now be flowing freely through the channels of trade.

*

Of all the products of the farm, wheat is most completely subject to the world law of supply and demand. It is the basic food of western civilization. Therefore every country that can profitably do so produces wheat for consumption by its own people or for export to other countries that need it. When wheat is scarce it is dear; when it is plentiful it is cheap. This expresses the fact in world terms. The trade in wheat is not limited by national boundaries, as in the case of most other grains.

People eat bread day by day, if and as they can. Ever since the spectacular success of Premier Joseph in cornering the Egyptian wheat supply it has been the dream of successive generations of grain dealers to corner the world's wheat. But times have changed since Joseph's day, as the Leiters, Armours, and other great wheat speculators of Chicago found to their cost when the United States was the great wheat exporter of the world. By the way, even in its best days the United States did not export as much wheat as Canada does now. There are many modern conditions that render impossible a repetition of Premier Joseph's spectacular success.

1. While civilized mankind prefers wheat, if from short crops or other cause the price goes above what people are inclined to pay they eat less wheat and more corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes or other vegetables, which grow abundantly in many countries that do not produce any considerable amount of wheat. On this continent wheat bread is considered a necessity, but in many countries it is a luxury to be indulged in only when the price permits. Therefore, as price increases, demand automatically diminishes, and prices are consequently reduced.

2. Higher prices cause increased production. This is especially true of Canada, the Argentine and Australia where there is ample acreage available for additional

wheat cultivation. Greater production means increased supply and lowered prices.

3. Wheat held off the market until the next crop comes forward increases the volume available for consumption in that year and correspondingly tends to depress prices.

Owing to the day to day needs of the consumer the price can be held up against him for shorter or longer periods between harvests, but in the end the producer must sell his year's surplus at whatever price the consumer or the speculative dealer will pay him, because he must either sell or quit raising wheat. The longer he holds back from sale the greater the accumulation of surplus to depress the price. A crop shortage serious enough to increase world prices is his only hope. The producer or dealer who holds back a wheat surplus from one year into the next is simply betting on a future world shortage. This is not "merchandising." It is gambling; and against long odds.

*

For the week ending May 5th on the opening of lake navigation, the average lake head price as given by the Bureau of Statistics was \$1.62.9. For the week ending September 15th when the new crop was beginning to come on the market the average was \$1.14.3, a drop of 48 cents a bushel between the sowing and the marketing of the crop. What happened this year is the best guide we can have as to what is likely to happen next year, provided similar conditions prevail.

On May 4th, 1928 we had 120 million bushels in store on this side of the Atlantic as compared with 78 millions in 1927; 80 millions in 1926 and 56 millions in 1925. Our surplus in May 1928 over 1927 was 42 million bushels above normal. The price on May 4th as already stated was \$1.62.9.

On June 1st the amount in store was 111 million bushels and the price \$1.50.1.

On July 6th the amount in store was 92 million bushels and the price \$1.40.1.

On August 3rd the amount in store was 66 millions bushels and the price \$1.24.

On September 7th the volume in store was 27 million bushels and the price \$1.15.

During the first four weeks after the opening of lake navigation we fed the market at the rate of 24 million bushels a week and the price dropped 12 cents.

During the succeeding five weeks deliveries were increased to 4 million bushels a week and the price dropped 11 cents more. We were then at the official end of the old crop year, at which time new United States and



J. H. GUNDY

A recent portrait of one of Canada's most prominent financiers, who is President of Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, Vice-President of Holt, Gundy and Company, Montreal, and a director of the Standard Company of the Dominion's largest and most important companies. Notable among the major financing operations undertaken by Mr. Gundy and his associates, are the British Empire Steel Corporation and British Columbia Power Corporation. In many of his enterprises he has been closely associated with Sir Herbert Holt.

Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

European wheat began coming on the world market. The Canadian crop did not begin to move until after September 1st and the movement was not important until after September 15th.

Between mid-August and mid-September there occurred a series of frost visitations throughout Saskatchewan and Alberta more wide-spread and more damaging than had occurred since 1907. Following upon more than usually serious and wide-spread hail destruction the most conservative previous crop estimate was reduced by 50 million bushels. Not only was the total volume reduced but the proportion of high quality grain, which fixes the standard of value, was even more greatly reduced. Under normal conditions this reduction in supply must have had an important effect in checking the decline in prices that had occurred between May 4th and August 1st. Whatever prices or deliveries might have been during that period the six weeks remaining before the

(Continued on page 33)

GOLD & DROSS

IS PONZI AT WORK AGAIN?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like your advice on some shares in the Skead Consolidated Gold Mines Limited. Their agent wants me to put \$400 in these shares and would guarantee my money back if these shares are not worth double in a short time. Now I haven't any money to lose but if you think this is safe I would appreciate very much an answer in the enclosed envelope.

—R. R., Belleville, Ont.

What kind of game is this agent trying to work, offering you your money back if the shares do not double in value in a short time? Beware of the Greeks when they come with double-barrelled gifts like this.

Just take the trouble to analyse his statement. If he is so sure of himself and his property, all he has to do is advertise his statement in the papers and he will be either arrested for misrepresentation, or if in the unlikely event of investigation of his financial resources showing that he could guarantee to make it good, he would be lost in the rush of customers. Is this agent's name, by any chance, Ponzi?

Skead Consolidated has some prospecting acreage, is over capitalized, has a slight chance of some day proving some mineralization on its ground, is what you might call a 100 to 1 shot. I can see little chance of the stock doubling in value on the merits of the property.

ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What is your opinion of Abitibi Power and Paper company for a long-pull speculation and from the safe investment standpoint? Are dividends likely to be discontinued in the near future? If they are, are there not good prospects for the future in a stock in such a fundamental industry?

—S. J., Chatham, Ont.

Dividends on the common stock have already been suspended, the directors having taken this step at their meeting on December 19 for the purpose of conserving the resources of the company. In view of the very unsatisfactory condition of the newsprint industry and the possibility that this may continue for a long period yet, Abitibi Power and Paper common certainly cannot be considered a safe investment. It is, of course, a speculation, but in this category has quite a few friends who favor it for the long pull.

The company ranks as one of the world's largest producers of newsprint, which, as you remark, is a fundamental industry and is bound to get back on its feet eventually. Abitibi is now in process of effecting a complete physical merger of the companies it took over some time ago, the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Fort William Power Company, Ltd., (owning Kaministiquia Power Company Ltd., and Fort William Paper Co. Ltd.), the Ste. Anne Paper Company, Ltd., Manitoba Paper Company, Ltd., and Murray Bay Paper Company, Ltd. Abitibi's present annual newsprint capacity is 650,000 tons. It has developed hydro-electric power of approximately 200,000 h.p., with about 500,000 in reserve.

For a number of years prior to 1928 earnings were

good. In 1927 they were equal to \$1.14 per share on 250,000 no par common shares, compared with \$1.15 per share in 1926. However, reflecting the recent major expansion programme, together with over-production and keen competition in the industry, and the sharp reduction in newsprint prices, earnings per share have, in 1928, been experiencing a pronounced decline.

On the basis of the present common stock capitalization, consisting of 986,787 no par shares, the consolidated earnings of Abitibi and Fort William in 1927, and Spanish River for the year ended June 30, 1927 (representing about 60 per cent. of the total capacity of the six merging units), amounted to only \$3.30 per share. Although interim income statements are not published, it is likely that results for 1928 will prove to have been less satisfactory than for 1927. However, Abitibi is as well placed as any newsprint producer to benefit by an improvement in the industry as soon as such occurs.

STANDARD PAVING COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been an interested reader of your Gold and Dross column for many years and I am now asking for a little brief information. Will you give me your investment classification of Standard Paving Limited, and tell me something about the dividend position of the stock and the company's prospects?

—J. L. R., Quebec, Que.

At current quotations around 29 the common stock of Standard Paving Limited looks reasonably attractive, as a speculative investment. The stock is on a regular dividend basis of \$1.50 a year, which at current quotations gives it a yield of slightly over 5%, and in addition the directors in October, 1928, declared an extra dividend of 37 1/2¢. The company's year will end January 31st, and much, of course, will depend on what the annual report reveals. I understand, however, that earnings have been running at a very satisfactory rate for the year, and that in addition the company has several attractive contracts in hand. Since the stock is not particularly strong from an assets point of view, its attractiveness lies in the possibility of the company materially increasing its earnings, and I am informed that its prospects for this are reasonably bright.

G. TAMBLYN, LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would be much obliged for a little information regarding G. Tamblyn Limited common shares, as I am thinking of buying a few. I am told that the company has expanded a good deal recently; is this true? What have its profits been during the last two or three years and how is it capitalized? Perhaps you could also tell me how present market prices compare with the original offering price, and if the shares are a good buy at today's quotations. I am told the company is doing very well indeed.

—L. N. F., Montreal, Que.

I believe it's a fact that it has done better in 1928 than in 1927, but of course it's impossible to say just how far current quotations are justified until the annual

(Continued on page 24)

Will Money be Cheaper?

General Post-War Trend Indicates Steady Trend Toward Lower Rates in Future—Effects on Business and Long-Term Borrowing

By SIR D. DRUMMOND FRASER, K.B.E.

Vice President of the British Institute of Bankers

THE average man regards money rates as a matter of high finance, in which he has very little personal interest. Such a view, though readily comprehensible, is very wide of the mark, since in reality interest rates impinge upon the daily life of everyone. The banker bases the majority of his professional calculations upon them. A large share of modern activity in the manufacturing, and still more in the commercial, sphere is financed with borrowed money, and the rate of interest has not a little to do with the price at which finished goods reach the consumer.

The farmer who has purchased his land, or the worker his house, on mortgage is keenly interested if, as frequently happens, the rate paid fluctuates with bank rate, or some other typical index of the price of money. Finally, the burden of the taxpayer in Great Britain and many other countries will depend not a little on the way interest rates move in the future. If the latter tend to fall over a period of years, maturing debt obligations (including those contracted in the Great War) can be converted as they fall due into new engagements at a lower rate of interest. In a country such as Great Britain, where the debt service at present accounts for well over two-fifths of the gross budgetary expenditure, the importance of this aspect needs no further emphasis.

The influence exerted by money rates on the general well-being, however, is even more far-reaching. Material progress is dependent not only on the size of the world's population, the advance of knowledge and the perfection of business organization but also on the constant creation of new capital. An increase or a decrease in the flow of the stream will affect, for better or worse, the standard of living of generations to come.

New capital is, in its essentials, simply that part of the world's annual production which is not "spent" but "saved." Those who provide it are required to forego present enjoyment in return for a future satisfaction, and are naturally influenced by the extent of the inducement offered them. The outward and visible form of this inducement, at any given time, is measured by the prevailing level of interest rates.

Any attempt to forecast the course of money rates must begin by drawing a sharp distinction between short-term fluctuations and long-term trends. The former are dependent upon a thousand-and-one incalculable factors. Who could have foretold, five, four or even three years ago, the present Stock Exchange "boom" in so many countries, and the efforts made (or not made) by the national financial authorities to control it? Who, again, prophesied such an event as the eight months' British coal stoppage of 1926, the effect of which on money rates was by no means confined to England?

Many other fortuitous influences have combined to produce monetary "ups and downs" from time immemorial, and will continue to do so in the future. Rates may, and do, vary even between one season and another, since practically all the world's foodstuffs and a large share of its raw materials are of agricultural origin. Harvesting is seldom a continuous process, but is concentrated into a short period of each year, so that the demand for financial facilities to "move" world crops is much more widespread and insistent in some months than in others. On this subject one can but point out that the recent improvement in banking machinery in many countries, particularly in that of central banking, has already had the effect of limiting the scope and frequency of periodic short-term fluctuations and must exert a progressive influence in this direction in years to come.

We are concerned here, however, rather with the average movement of money rates for a comparatively long period ahead—with the tide, that is, rather than with the waves—and here certain major imponderable forces can be discerned. The weight of evidence, it may be said, at once

(Continued on page 33)



THOMAS CHICK

Of Windsor, one of the oldest and best known contractors in the Border Cities district, who has become Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Saving and Supply Corporation Ltd.

Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

SIR HORMISDAS LAPORTE
President of the Provincial Bank of Canada, which recently issued an annual report revealing satisfactory progress and a generally strengthened position.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Canada's Empire Food Market

Ample Demand in British Isles for All Foodstuffs Overseas Empire Producer Can Supply—Consumption of British Products Stimulated By Marketing Board—Dominion Benefits from Activities

THE extent to which the British Isles are dependent on outside sources for food supplies is forcibly dealt with in a recent booklet of the Empire Marketing Board in which it is stated that there is ample room in Great Britain for all foodstuffs that the overseas Empire producer can send. The figures are illuminating and point to enormous future possibilities for Canada in supplying foodstuffs to the United Kingdom, says the Department of the Interior, through its Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

In the booklet referred to, it is stated that the whole of the wheat produced in the United Kingdom would only provide bread for about ten weeks, even if none were required for seed and other purposes. At present foreign countries are providing the staff of life for more than 20 weeks in the year. The bread requirements of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are therefore being supplied by Canada and from other Empire sources to the extent of something like 22 weeks or to a scarcely larger degree than from foreign sources.

A similar condition prevails as regards beef and mutton, pork and bacon, butter and cheese. In all the principal foodstuffs, the production of the British Isles falls very far short of meeting requirements and foreign supplies are being used to a greater extent than is perhaps generally appreciated, condition of affairs which resulted in 1928 in the setting-up of the Empire Marketing Board to further the marketing of Empire produce.

Home-produced beef and mutton and pork and bacon furnish about 20 weeks' supply says the Board. Butter sufficient for only seven weeks is produced in the British Isles and cheese for 13 weeks. Foreign countries supply beef for 23 weeks in the year, mutton for 12 weeks and pork and bacon and butter for 6 months.

The tremendous scope for development in the marketing of Empire supplies is emphasized by these last items. Overseas Empire countries are supplying pork and bacon for only 6 weeks out of the 32 weeks in which Great Britain is dependent on outside sources. Beef is supplied by the Dominions to a slightly greater extent, namely 9 weeks out of 32, mutton for 20 weeks out of 32, and butter for only 19 weeks out of 45. "It is clear," says the Board, "that there is ample room for all the foodstuffs that the home farmer and the overseas Empire producer can send us."

The Empire Marketing Board invites the public in its daily shopping to demand first the home produce of the British Isles and next to ask for the produce of the Empire beyond the seas. Large numbers of striking coloured posters drawn by artists of high calibre exhort the public to buy Empire products. These are displayed on the Board's own frames throughout the country. In its efforts to create a background in favour of Empire buying against which producers and their associations can throw into relief the fine qualities of their produce, the Empire Marketing Board inserts advertisements in a wide range of newspapers. Other activities include the erection of special pavilions at the principal exhibitions to display Empire produce and the setting aside of Empire Shopping Weeks directed, the Board says to "make the Empire come alive" and show how in five continents fellow citizens are labouring to supply the crowded islands with the necessities of life.

The Board is also waging war on insects which it believes are the greatest enemies of Empire, carrying disease amongst men and animals and attacking every field in which man has gathered together



VICTOR M. DRURY

President of Drury & Co., investment bankers, Montreal, who succeeds the late George B. Miller as President of E. B. Miller Company, Limited. Mr. Drury is well known in Canadian financial and industrial circles, being also, in addition to the above, President, the W. G. Atkinson Company; Vice-President, the Foundation Company of Canada; Director and Chairman, Executive Committee, Canadian Car and Foundry Company; Director, Canadian Steel Sugar Company, Brandam-Henderson, Limited; Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.; the H. G. Electro Company, Canadian International Paper Co., H. G. Electro Co., Ltd.; Nova Scotia Public Cold Storage Terminals, Ltd.; Canadian Vickers, Limited; Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation; Canadian Wright Company; North American Aviation Corporation; Sikorsky Company.

ditions, the Empire Marketing Board is now issuing weekly fruit intelligence notes providing information on actual and prospective supplies of fruit, date and port of arrival of steamers carrying Empire fruit, and fruit crop prospects in the producing countries. The Board is also interested in learning how many apples are lost between the orchard and the table and has set trained men to work in the ports observing deterioration and damage in transit and reporting results to scientists who can interpret them. Fruit research stations are carrying the problem still further in order to answer the scientific questions which arise concerning production, cold storage, etc.

Two years ago the British parliament authorized a grant of £500,000 to the Empire Marketing Board which has been renewed and doubtless will continue. Within three years there has been an increase of 9 per cent. in Empire imports into Great Britain and all appearances indicate that the early work of the E.M.B. has been highly successful. The Board is however looking very much farther ahead than the immediate problems of interesting consumers in Empire products and in introducing improved methods of packing, grading and selling.

It is aiding financially a whole series of scientific investigations directed toward the ultimate object of producing within the Empire countries much greater quantities of foodstuffs with which to supply the British market. Wherever the E.M.B. sees a promise of scientific research, that may advance the agricultural development of the Empire, it supplies funds to enable the promise to be fulfilled. An instance showing how this policy is carried out in Canada is the research work done at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph on the factors governing the quality of eggs and the effect of diet on their hatching capacity, an investigation being carried on with the aid of a handsome grant from the Empire Marketing Board.

The Board concerns itself with seed and has supplied Canada with a considerable quantity of a new and improved flaxseed. It is especially interested in the quality of grasses and states that the grass crop is still the greatest of Empire crops, a statement which may be more readily understood when it is pointed out that Great Britain consumed each year grassland products to the amount of £426,000,000 in meat, dairy produce, wool, hides, etc., the bulk of which are derived from pasture at home and abroad. Obscure causes, it is stated, are at work in the grass lands of the world, and especially of the new countries, undermining the strength and checking the growth of animals. It is now believed that these symptoms are due to lack of minute quantities of minerals in the soil and that practical remedies can be discovered which would strikingly increase the milk and meat yield of the Empire's herds and enable more animals to be raised to the acre than hitherto.

The Board is also waging war on insects which it believes are the greatest enemies of Empire, carrying disease amongst men and animals and attacking every field in which man has gathered together

though she has her own parasite breeding laboratories, has benefited by importation of the earwig parasite.

The research and marketing activities of the Empire Marketing Board are already of great interest to Canada and should be vastly more so as the years go on. In bringing the work of the Board before the Canadian public in this short sketch only a few of the high spots have been hit in a range of activities which appears to include every phase in the production and marketing of the products of agriculture.

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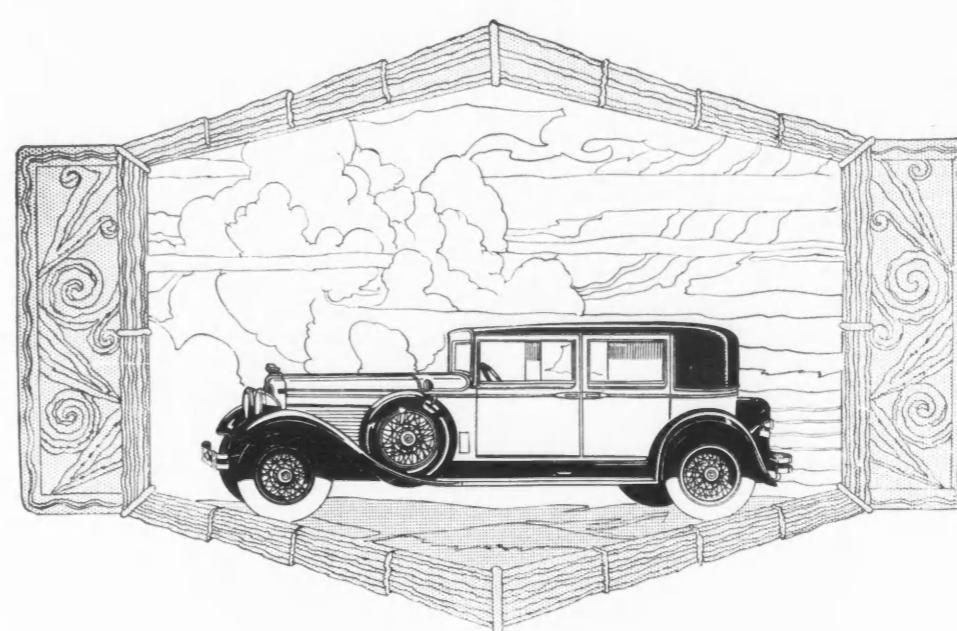
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In 1926, Stutz introduced a basically different car with a remarkable eight cylinder overhead camshaft engine and hitherto unknown safety features, so built as to almost immediately take precedence as America's outstanding quality car.

Ever searching for engineering advancements and betterments, the car has been continually improved, made finer, made truly modern. And now, with culminating pride, Stutz presents—

Its greatest achievement.

In addition to an even finer Stutz, is announced the Blackhawk—an entirely new car—to retail at \$2345 to \$2955. The Stutz remains at \$3395 to \$6895. Prices, f. o. b. factory.

Specialty cars both!

For years the Stutz has had a host of inbuilt safety features, including safety glass, the worm drive, low center of gravity, lowered bodies without sacrifice of road clearance or head room, and steel running boards, integral with the frame, that are actual "side bumpers."

And in presenting the companion car, the Blackhawk, all of these safety features are included.

Great! Both the Stutz and Blackhawk are equipped with a transmission of four forward speeds. And no car today may be called a modern car that is not so equipped.

Great! Stutz introduces a new safety device of paramount importance—the "Noback," a device that auto-

matically checks backward roll on hills or inclines. Exclusive with Stutz and Blackhawk.

Great! Stutz now has a gasoline system that the industry has been working on for years—a pump which operates under any speed, pulls the gasoline from the main rear tank to an auxiliary tank attached to the dash—from whence it feeds by gravity to the carburetor—working efficiently at all speeds on either level ground or on hills. Also on the Blackhawk.

Great! The new giant Stutz brakes with vacuum booster give a new meaning to *deceleration*. The most powerful and positive braking system ever known.

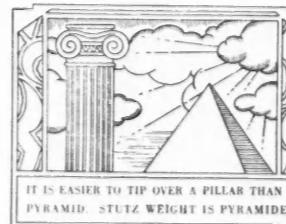
Great! A larger eight cylinder engine gives the Stutz an astonishing abundance of power—a performance ability that is astounding. In the Blackhawk, an engine of either six or eight cylinders, both of equal power and performance, is optional with the customer.

Great! Both cars are equipped with double adjustable seats. Front and rear seats may be moved forward and back and the seat backs may be adjusted for maximum comfort. Exclusive with Stutz and Blackhawk.

Great! The exterior metal parts of both cars are chromium plated—preserving their luster and brilliance.

Great! Bodies by Weymann, Fleetwood and Le Baron now climax Stutz history. It is "America's finest quality car."

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Joint Wills and Consequences

Legal Shoals Beset Testaments Made by Two Parties—When Can an Agreement be Enforced?—Helpful Advice on the Satisfactory Disposition of an Estate

By M. L. HAYWARD

THE simplest form of a will is where X owns property and makes a will devising or bequeathing it to Y. In some instances, however, X and Y own property jointly, or separately, each in his own right, and make a single will, signed by both, giving the property to Z.

Such a will is called a joint will.

Secondly, X and Y may own separate property, X wills his property to Y, Y makes a will leaving his estate to X, or they may sign a single will to the same effect.

These wills are called mutual reciprocal wills.

Now, as has been said, if X and Y make a will devising property to Z, we have a joint will; if each devises his separate property to the other it is a mutual will; but if they make a will devising their separate property to the survivor for the term of his natural life, then to go to Z, or some other third party, we have a joint and mutual will combined, or, as it is sometimes called, a "double will."

On the other hand, a will may say on its face that it is the will of X and Y, and both may sign it, but, if it disposes of the estate of one of them only, it is neither a joint nor a mutual will—another illustration of the familiar maxim that the law looks to the substance.

*

By the great weight of authority, in the English-speaking courts, joint and mutual wills are legal and enforceable.

Where two persons join in the same testamentary instrument and each, whether in separate clauses or in the same clause, devise or bequeath his separate property of his interest in property owned by them in common to the survivor, the instrument is valid and may be admitted to probate as the will of the testator dying first, if not previously revoked. And in like manner two persons may execute a will by which each disposes of his separate property or his interest in property owned in common in separate clauses to a third person, and the instrument, if unrevoked, may be admitted to probate as the will of the testator dying first, if not previously revoked. And in like manner two persons may execute a will by which each disposes of his separate property or his interest in property owned in common in separate clauses to a third person, and the instrument, if unrevoked, may be admitted to probate as the will of the testator dying first, if not previously revoked.

As to the method of revocation, the field is too wide to venture into under the limitations of a brief article, but it may be said generally that such wills may be revoked in any manner in which an ordinary will may be revoked such as:

1. By a later will expressly or impliedly revoking the former one.

In an Ontario case (reported in 37 O.L.R. 318), the court ruled that a later codicil inconsistent with the terms of a former will, revoked the latter, even though the codicil did not mention the will.

The word 'will' in the Ontario Wills Act is taken to include a codicil. Hence, a will may be revoked by a codicil, although the codicil contains no express declaration of such an intention," the court ruled.

3. By the mutilation or destruction of the will or codicil itself, but it is not every "mutilation" that will have this effect.

In another Ontario case (found in 34 O.L.R. 242) a testator ran a pen through his signature to a will (but leaving the name plainly legible), wrote beneath it, "I hereby revoke this will," initialed and dated the change, and had it attested by one witness, but the court ruled that the will had not been revoked.

All the testator did was to attempt to obliterate his signature with ink marks. He did not effectually do this.

While what he did and the words he wrote may indicate an intention, he failed in legally carrying this into effect," the court said.

4. By marriage.

5. By disposing of the property devised or bequeathed.

6. By the loss of the will without any explanatory circumstances.

In a British Columbia case (in 1 D.L.R. 45) the testator was shown to have had the will in his custody, but at his death it could not be found nor accounted for, and the court ruled that it had been destroyed with the intention of revoking it.

"Where a will is shown to have been in the custody of a testator, and is not found at his death, the well-known presumption arises that the will has been destroyed by the testator for the purpose of revoking it," said the court, quoting from an English case.

*

Probably once in a blue moon it could happen that A makes a will in favor of B, B does as well by A, and each is in blissful ignorance of the other will; but, in the majority of cases, these wills are made in pursuance of a contract between the parties.

"If you'll make a will in my favor I'll make one in yours," A suggests.

"I'll do it," B agrees.

Now, where do the parties stand when one of them breaks his agreement?

The answer to this query brings in the rule of what is called "specific performance," which works out in this way: If A makes a binding agreement to sell certain land to B, and refuses to do so, B, in addition to any suit for damages, may go into court and compel A to specifically perform his contract by deeding him the particular land in question.

Applying the same principles to agreements in reference to wills, the courts will specifically enforce the agreement by attaching to the property in question a trust in favor of the injured party.

"There can be no doubt but that a person may make a valid agreement, binding himself legally to make a particular disposition of his property by his last will and testament. The law permits a man to dispose of his own property at his pleasure, and no good reason can be assigned why he cannot make a legal agreement to dispose of his property to a particular individual, or for a particular purpose, as well by will as by a conveyance, to be made at some specified future period, or upon the happening of some future event.

"It may be unwise for a man in this way to embarrass himself as to the final disposition of his property, but he is the disposer, by law, of his own fortune, and the sole and best judge as to the time and manner of disposing it. A court of equity will decree the specific performance of such an agreement upon the recognized principles by which it is governed in the exercise of this branch of its jurisdiction," says a leading authority on this point.

*

In an Alberta case (in 5 D.L.R. 389) A agreed to leave his property to B if she would keep house for him during his lifetime, both parties carried out the agreement, but A revoked the will, and the court ruled that B could hold the estate on the agreement.

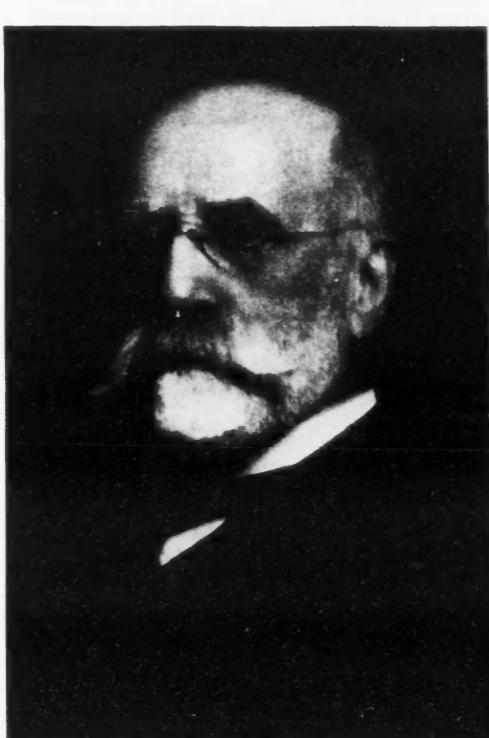
"As a matter of law, it is a binding contract, and the court ought to give effect to it," the trial judge said.

A Supreme Court of Canada decision, reported in 21 S.C.R. 263, involved an agreement by a grandfather to provide for a granddaughter by will. The grandfather did such light work as "looking after 20 or 30 cattle, managing a reaping machine, and breaking in wild, ungovernable horses," but the court decided specific performance could not be granted.

"I have no doubt that the agreement sought to be enforced in this case is one as to which specific performance would not be decreed. I very much doubt if it has any validity at all as an agreement, or if it is anything more than a representation or promise of future favors," the court said, but did allow \$1,000 by way of remuneration for the services rendered.

"She appears to have been a very capable young woman, and I do not think that \$1,000 is too much to allow for her services from the time she was fourteen years of age until she was married, which would be about eleven years. To give her that amount would only be paying at the rate of \$7.50 a month, and if I may be allowed to speak from my own knowledge of what services of the kind are worth I would say that the remuneration is very moderate as I have never been able to procure ser-

(Continued on page 35)



W. G. GOODERHAM
President of the Bank of Toronto, which according to the statement for the year ending November 30, 1928, is shown to be in the strongest position in its history.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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G. TAMBLYN LTD.
(Continued from page 21)

report comes out. It has been rumored that the coming report will show earnings of around \$4 per share of common, and if this proves correct, the present market price of around 40 is not too high. But the rumor may be over-optimistic. Nevertheless, the stock appears to be a reasonably attractive speculation for a hold, on the basis of information at present available.

The company operates a chain of 35 retail drug stores, of which 30 are located in Toronto and others in cities and towns throughout Ontario. During the past year the company has embarked upon a moderate expansion programme, in addition to constructing a large warehouse, which should bring into effect important operating economies, the benefit of which should be experienced next year. Average annual earnings for the three years ended December 31st, 1927, were \$90,876, net earnings for 1927 amounting to \$67,272, or \$2.40 per share on the 28,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

In addition to its common stock, capitalization of the company consists of \$700,000 of 7% Cumulative Preferred which was offered to the public early in the present year. Purchasers of this \$100 par value stock, which was offered at par, carrying a bonus of 7 shares of common with each 10 shares of preferred, at present quotations of 40 for the common, have enjoyed a very nice profit. With the preferred currently quoted at 98, taking the common bonus into consideration, this means a market appreciation of \$26 per share of each share of preferred. Prospects for the company appear to be excellent, and while the conservatism of the management may militate against early dividend action on the common, nevertheless the long term outlook appears to be quite bright.

BITTEN BY ABBA MINES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

While living in a small Ontario village some months ago, I was approached by a salesman of mining stock. He sold me, by methods which I did not then recognize, but would now, some stock in Abba Mines, described to me in terms which associated the venture in my mind with Teek-Hughes and Lake Shore. I have since had letters from the company urging, in phrases which rather surprised me by their lack of restraint, further participation. I am glad the literature did not have the effrontery of the salesman or I would be further into what now looks to me like a doubtful and risky speculation. I have noticed a comment lately in your paper which appears to require some amplification. Can you supply it?

—“Bitten,” Toronto, Ont.

I can give you more information but little comfort. Abba Mines was promoted by methods of which SATURDAY NIGHT does not approve. Its salesmen and its sponsors made statements in person and by letter which any person experienced in buying stocks would recognize as ridiculous. Wild claims about the stock being, at some future date, unspecified, worth \$3 to \$5 per share were mailed to original buyers of shares. Stock was sold almost on a “what have you” basis, prices ranging from 15 to 50 cents.

Actually the company has mining rights on an acreage which adjoins one of the north claims of Kirkland Lake Gold Mines on the west, but out of the producing belt as so far established in that camp. As a prospect it was worth a look. The company raised some money, bought some plant, sank a shaft to 116 feet and stopped. There were several stops and starts before the last closing. Efforts to finance, however strenuous (and they were strenuous), failed to provide money enough to investigate the property, now idle. The company may well have difficulty in re-establishing a confidence in its directorate which will permit of resumption.

CORN PRODUCTS COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly give me some information about the Corn Products common? Is it a reasonably safe investment at the market with some prospect of a further advance in price during the coming year or so?

—W. E. A., Toronto, Ont.

This stock has, I think, possibilities for the long pull, but current quotations around 90 appear to discount pretty thoroughly the near term outlook. The company earned \$3 per share for the first nine months of 1928, as against \$2.69 for the corresponding period of 1927. The recent jump in quotations has been due largely to the belief that fourth quarter earnings will substantially exceed the \$1.25 per share reported for that period last year.

The general trend of the company's earnings has been upward since 1921. Its net income in 1927 was equivalent to \$3.59 per share, which compares with \$3.88 per share in 1928. The company is in a strong financial position and the long term outlook is favourable. As you are doubtless aware, the company is a leading factor in the manufacture of starch, glucose, corn oil and syrup, selling in bulk and under its own well-known brands.

VANADIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information about the Vanadium Corporation of America? I would like to know something about its present position and its activities and prospects. I am particularly interested in learning whether or not it would consider it a good buy at around 102.

J. M. K., Montreal, Que.

At quotations above one hundred, the capital stock of the Vanadium Corporation of America would appear to have quite fully discounted all favorable factors known at the present time. At substantially lower levels, and for long term holding, I would regard it as a reasonably attractive business man's purchase.

The company owns the largest and richest known deposit of vanadium ore, located in Peru, and also has a 50% interest in the Rhodesian Vanadium Corporation of South Africa. It recently expanded its interests by entering the chemical field as a manufacturer of over 100 non-competitive products for use in pigment, printing, glass, oil, ceramic and other industries.

The company's earnings have in past years fluctuated with conditions in the steel and automobile industries, since the chief use for vanadium metal is as an alloy to strengthen steel. The company's entry into the chemical field should ultimately stabilize its returns at comparatively high levels, although this process is expected to be somewhat slow.

The company's net income in 1927 was equal to \$4.97 per share on the 376,637 no par capital shares, compared with \$5.50 in 1926 and \$4.39 in 1925. Also returns for the



C. W. ROWLEY
Assistant General Manager in charge of Western branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce whose retirement from the service of the bank has just been announced. Mr. Rowley's career in the Commerce of more than 40 years has been one of distinction. He pioneered for the bank in the Prairie Provinces for many years, and gained an enviable reputation during the great wave of settlement in the West, as well as in the more stable period that followed, and since coming to Toronto has made many friends in business circles, not only because of his position in the bank but also through his strong personality and active interest in national and imperial affairs.

first half of 1928 were reported at \$2.57 a share, against \$2.94 in a similar period of 1927, and nine months results likewise were understood to have shown a decline, nevertheless it was generally believed by those in touch with the situation that close to \$5 a share would be earned for the full 12 months. The dividend of \$3 has been paid regularly, and \$1 extra was paid on December 15. The company's general financial position is strong.

IS THIS MEANT SERIOUSLY?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly give me your candid opinion on Jay Copper? I was offered some at \$1.50 today, and when speaking to my broker about it he offered me 1,900 shares right out of the box at 7 cents per share. Does Jay Copper control Noranda and have they a big interest in Consolidated Smelters? Do you think it will sell around \$50 by February as the salesmen states? Would you hand over a first mortgage I am holding for Jay Copper at \$1.50?

—K. S. J., Montreal, Que.

I can hardly take your questions seriously. If you are offered the stock at 7 cents, why consider paying \$1.50?

The operations of Jay Copper have included shaft sinking, drifting and cross-cutting, in which work the company has encountered and in a limited sense, developed, a little copper ore. There are some chances that it may find and develop more. In the course of its effort it exhausted its treasury; and is now faced with financing.

This stock has had a peculiar price history. A block of it was optioned in United States and it is actually being offered at high prices down in Idaho, and in other southwestern states. At one time it sold high in Canada but there is no justification for any figure above what your broker asked, viz: seven cents.

Jay Copper has no interest in Consolidated Smelters; they do not own any Noranda. The stock will not sell at \$50 or 50 cents in February. All these statements are jokes and somebody must be spoofing you.

In Ontario a stock salesman making the statements you repeat would have a parade to the Attorney General. They are so incredibly crude that I am sceptical.

COSGRAVE EXPORT BREWERY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold a considerable number of Cosgrave Export Brewery shares bought at very much higher prices than those now quoted on the curb market. It would be interesting to know why there has been no appreciation in these shares, as I understand all other brewery stocks have very materially increased.

—G. M., Montreal, Que.

By this time you have no doubt seen the annual statement of Cosgrave Export Brewery Limited which revealed a deficit of \$84,016 on the year's operation. The unsatisfactory condition shown in the report, together with the announcement of the deferral of dividends, accounts for present quotations being around \$4. While the company's position has never been any too strong, nevertheless I believe that the unfavorable report will come as a distinct surprise to many shareholders. The unsatisfactory showing is due largely to the loss by the company of a very considerable quantity of beer through spoilage.

The report shows operating profits for the twelve months ended October 31st, 1928 at \$22,682 as compared with \$38,922 for the preceding twelve months. After pay-

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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ment of dividends of \$60,000, settlement re excise taxes of \$27,149, interest of \$4,039, and providing \$15,680 for depreciation, the deficit of \$84,016 reduced the surplus from \$92,361 to \$9,945. The company's working capital position appears to be satisfactory as shown in the balance sheet. Current assets being placed at \$153,133 against current liabilities of \$62,031, and total assets are given at \$1,196,976.

While the outlook is not too satisfactory, I think you might do better to hold in the hope that the company will be able to make a better showing during the present year, rather than take a loss at current quotations.

MOSS MINES FAIR LOOKING PROSPECT

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Would you kindly let me have your views as to the possibilities of Moss Mines, in regard to merit, also officers, and is it an old mine? —N. B., North Battleford, Sask.

Moss Mines, controlled by Shield Development Company, is the old Huronian property, worked 40 years ago, and re-opened in 1926. The shaft has been dewatered and lowered to 400 feet, and lateral work initiated on four levels. Up to the present commercial ore has been proven on one level and it is proposed to drift on the other three at once.

It is a fair looking prospect, far from proven. Stock in this would be speculative, naturally, particularly at present price levels, which appear to discount considerable future improvement in outlook.

The company is capitalized at \$4,000,000 shares of \$1 par. Half of the capital is owned by Shield Development. A considerable amount of the balance was sold for financing operations. The directors are: Norman R. Fisher, president; Alistair Fraser, K.C.; C. S. Gzowski; C. B. Brown; J. D. Paterson; R. H. M. Temple, and James Copper.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I understand that as a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT I have the privilege of asking your opinion as to the value of various stocks and shares listed on the stock exchange. Kindly advise your opinion as to British American Oil and whether the same should be held or disposed of. —G. W., Regina, Sask.

While present quotations around 53 may have largely discounted any immediate developments, nevertheless on the basis of the company's excellent record in the past, I think that you would do well to hold on to your British American Oil.

Like International Petroleum and Imperial Oil, British American Oil does not make its earnings public but there is reason to believe that in 1928 the company enjoyed the best year in its history, and that earnings should be in the neighbourhood of \$5 per share. The stock is at the present time on a dividend basis of 25c. per quarter and at current quotations the yield is, therefore, below 2%. Expectations are based not only on the outlook for more generous treatment in the way of dividends, but on the possibility of further stock rights.

In addition to having enjoyed an extremely good year in 1928, prospects are also bright for 1929, and the company is in an excellent position to take advantage of future business. Over \$2,000,000 has been spent on additions and extensions to the company's two refining plants and many new branches and service stations have been erected, both in the Eastern and Western divisions of the company. I think that for a long-term hold the stock possesses considerable speculative attraction.

POTPOURRI

A. J. E., Quesnel, B.C. A stock which I consider holds excellent long-pull prospects is POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA common. This company has only been in operation three or four years itself, but its earnings have shown surprising growth in that time. It is a holding company based primarily on public utilities (power companies) but also holding substantial blocks of stock in other important concerns. The company enjoys excellent management. The stocks not yet on a regular dividend basis, an initial interim dividend of \$1 per share having been paid only a few weeks ago. However, the commencement of regular dividend payments on the common stock is not likely to be delayed long.

W. L., Vancouver, B.C. THE OREGON COPPER MINE is situated in Eastern Oregon, twenty-five miles east of Baker City on what is locally termed the "copper belt". It is capitalized at \$5,000,000, 10,000,000 shares of 50 cents par value, with 6,000,000 shares owned by the Motherlode Company, which shares are reported to be off the market indefinitely. Development work consists of about three and a half miles of underground shafts and tunnels. It is claimed that this development has blocked out 1,200,000 tons of ore, averaging better than \$10 per ton in gold and copper and has indicated from two and a half to three million tons of

ore. I cannot say how far this is true. The shares are, of course, very definitely speculative, but appear to have some attractions as a gamble for those who can afford to lose. The management looks good.

F. W. M., Toronto. As far as I can determine



GEORGE R. GRAY

OF Sault Ste. Marie, who has been elected to the Vice-Presidency of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company. His connection in an administrative capacity in the pulp and paper industry dates back over a quarter of a century. His association with the industry began with the old Spanish River Company at Espanola, Ontario, and his success since then has made him as one of the leaders in the industry. In addition to being Vice-President of Abitibi, Mr. Gray is President of the Manitoba Paper Co., President of Kaminiatiquia Power Co., and a Director of the Canada Machinery Corporation.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ore. I cannot say how far this is true. The shares are, of course, very definitely speculative, but appear to have some attractions as a gamble for those who can afford to lose. The management looks good.

F. W. M., Toronto. As far as I can determine COBALT UNION MINES, TEMAGAMI GOLD REEFS COMPANY AND MAPLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY are all out of existence and the shares without value. INTERNATIONAL WHEEL AND RIM COMPANY had its Delaware charter repealed in 1921, taxes having been unpaid for two years.

H. E. Komoka, Ont. CANADA CEMENT COMPANY preferred stock is an attractive purchase, in my opinion. The company has a good past record, is doing well at the present time, and appears to have good prospects for further growth.

A. M. L. Jarvis, Ont. The name of the MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED has been changed to the CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY LIMITED, and the original \$5 per value shares of the former company have been replaced by shares of \$1 par value. The latter are currently quoted around \$6.75 per share. The shares you hold are in perfectly good standing except that they should be sent in and transferred for the new stock. To effect this transfer properly, you should write to the Quebec Savings and Trust Company, Transportation Building, St. James and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal, and they will be glad to instruct you as to the necessary procedure. If the stock was in your deceased father's name it will be necessary for you to supply the trust company with a certificate copy of the will, declaration of transmission and Province of Quebec Succession Duties Certificate, in order to make the transfer to the proper heir. Prior to taking any action, I would suggest that you write to the trust company, giving them the number of the certificate which you hold. The necessary documents referred to could easily be obtained by the lawyer who was handling your father's estate.

M. H. C., Vancouver, B.C. TORIC is a property located one mile from the Dolly Vardon railway, Alice Arm Mining Camp, B.C. A 60-ton mill is in operation on the property and is making regular shipments of concentrates. It is understood that capacity of the mill is to be raised to 160 tons daily and a new power unit added. I understand that operation is at a profit. The ore body at Toric is peculiar in its occurrence widening out very remarkably at shallow depth. No 1 crosscut and drifts give about 200 feet of backs. The company is driving on one level and raising preparatory to stepping. Its operations are carried on economically. 85% of the company's issued stock is held in England. The capitalization is \$1,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares, \$5 per, of which approximately 125,000 shares are outstanding. The mill is making about 30% recovery with selective flotation; crushing about 30 tons daily at present. Mining and milling cost about \$5 a ton. Head are running around \$10 a ton. Cost of development is about \$12 a foot.

P. A., Toronto. AMERICAN CYANAMID class "B" stock is now selling around \$52 a share on the New York Curb and is paying dividends at the rate of \$1.60 per year, 40c of which is bonus. On the basis of a price of \$52, the yield to the investor is slightly over 3% annually. This is not, of course, a high figure, but the company is making progress and the long-term prospects are very favorable. On the other hand, I see no reason to expect any very marked appreciation in price in the near future.

S. A., Halifax, N.S. The long-term prospects for HAMILTON BRIDGE are very favorable and I think you would do better to hold them then sell at current quotations. The Company is making good progress and has a large amount of business in sight for 1929, and indications are that earnings next year will show substantial advance over this year's figure.

J. F. S., Winnipeg, Man. I presume it is the debenture of CANADA POWER AND PAPER you are interested in and not the stock. I would not advise a purchase of the latter, owing to the present dubious condition of the newsprint industry resulting from over-expansion. The debentures are naturally in a good deal stronger position than the common stock and are altogether likely, in my opinion, to be maintained in good standing. Nevertheless, at the present time I do not think they are quite as strong an investment for you as is desirable, in view of the bad situation in the industry referred to. Province of Alberta Bonds are quite sound and those of Gatineau Power have also good investment standing. Government annuities present some very attractive features and I would suggest that you write the Superintendent, Government Annuities Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, for information as to the various plans of purchase available.

L. V., Prince Rupert, B.C. The PROSPERITY MINE SYNDICATE LTD. owns a 24% interest in the Prosperity Group of mining claims in the Portlock Canal district, B.C. The remaining 76% is owned by the Premier Gold Mining Co., Ltd. The property is under the management of the Premier company. As this is the first property that the Premier company have acquired outside their own holdings during their many years of operation in the district the property should have some merit. Under the terms of the agreement the Premier company provide all finances required which is recoverable from ore shipments. Under these conditions the stock of the Prosperity Mine Syndicate Ltd. appears to be a not unattractive gamble.



WILLIAM G. POWER, JR.
Of Quebec City, who was recently appointed to the Board
of Melchers Distilleries Limited.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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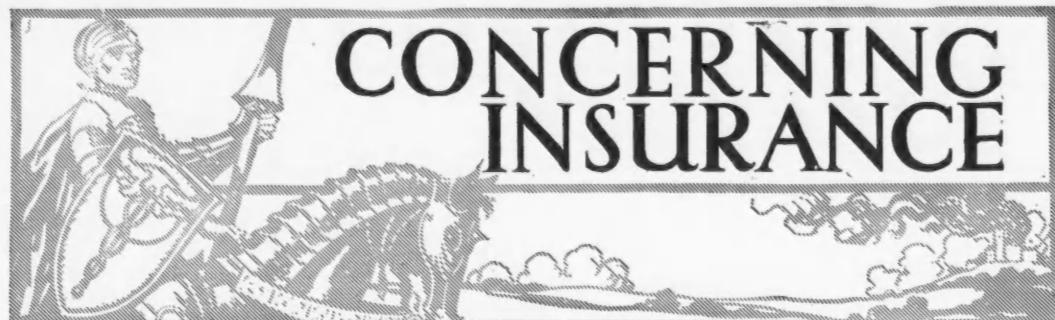
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Superintendent of Agencies
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Provision as to Attendance of Physician is Held Unreasonable

ONE of the provisions in accident policies, requiring the injuries to be such as to need and receive a physician's or surgeon's attendance at least once in every seven days, has been held to be unreasonable in a recent case across the line, Patrick v. National Life Insurance Co.

The insured in this case held an accident policy with the defendant company, and had his fingers frozen while unloading coal. When he discovered their condition, he went to a store and had his fingers treated by the administering of cold water. But about a year later parts of all his fingers and thumb of the right hand were amputated as a result of the freezing. Final proof of claim was dated April 8, 1924. April 4 was given as the date of last treatment by a surgeon. The action was to recover under the policy for the month of June and for subsequent months. At the trial judgment was given for the plaintiff upon a directed verdict in the sum of \$285. The insurance company appealed.

On appeal, it was held that an accident within the terms of the policy is an event proceeding from an unknown cause or an unexpected happening without design of the agent. In the absence of evidence of any reason for the insured to believe that his fingers would freeze to the point necessitating amputation merely because of cold weather or that the insured failed to care for himself as much as possible while performing his work, the freezing of the assured's fingers was accidental within the meaning of the policy. In the absence of any question of good faith or the extent of the injuries, plaintiff was entitled to recover notwithstanding the provision requiring the injuries to be such as to require and receive a physician's or a surgeon's attendance at least once in every seven days. Such requirement is unreasonable since it made recovery under the policy dependent upon surgical attendance after the fingers healed. Judgment of trial court affirmed.

executives and agents, supervising officials, libraries, insurance journals and daily newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

This volume, composed of 280 pages, includes not only the record of the deliberations of the recent Convention, but also a cumulative index of the printed Proceedings during the Association's twenty-two years. In addition, there is a complete catalogue of the various pamphlets available at the office of the Association for free distribution.

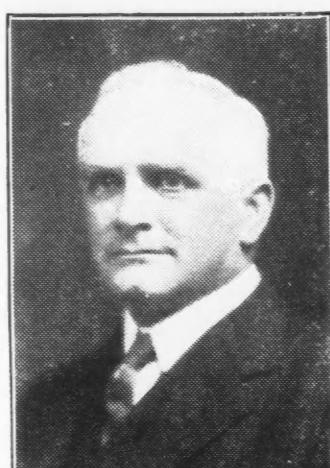
The book shows the Twenty-second Annual Convention to have been at

Metropolitan Life Distributes its Largest Industrial Dividend

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by President Haley Fiske of the Metropolitan Life that by far the largest dividend ever declared on its Industrial business will be distributed to policyholders of the Company in 1929. The amount of dividend, subject to the approval of the state superintendent of Insurance is about \$37,000,000. All holders of Industrial policies issued prior to 1925, will share in the apportionment.

At the same time, Mr. Fiske announced that a double indemnity death benefit beginning as of December 1st, 1928 would be extended without extra premium to Industrial policyholders in good standing, a concession which, it is estimated, will cost the company \$4,000,000 annually in increased death benefits.

While policyholders will receive the bulk of the dividend declaration in the form of premium credits—ranging from seven up to twenty-six weeks—a feature of the current schedule is the continuance of equalization mortality and maturity dividends which were declared for the first time a year ago. By means of these special dividends, present-day benefits of Industrial policies are made retroactive to include policies of similar class but issued under earlier tables that provided lesser benefits, which become death claims or mature as endowments in 1929. In certain instances of policies of long duration, these equalization dividends, together with the premium credits and regular mortality dividends under the present declaration, will afford approximately twice the original benefit for one-half the original premium. About \$3,000,000 of the declaration was applied to permanently increase the benefits under certain of the older tables, this being a step toward a general permanent equalization of the company's tables.



JOHN A. ROWLAND, K.C.
Who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. Mr. Rowland is a well-known and esteemed Toronto lawyer. He fills the vacancy on the board caused by the death of William Mulock, K.C.

tended by 497 members and guests. Life insurance companies of the United States and Canada numbering 111 were represented. It was the largest Convention the Association has ever held.

O. Pryce Jones, Manager at Winnipeg of Aetna Life

THE Aetna Life Insurance Company has announced the appointment of O. Pryce Jones as manager at Winnipeg, Man., effective from January 1. He succeeds Robert I. Clancy, who was recently appointed Dominion superintendent.

Mr. Jones, who has represented the Aetna Life since 1923, has for the past six years been manager of the Winnipeg branch office of Dale & Company, Ltd., general insurance agents. He is a capable executive who is thoroughly conversant with the Canadian field.

O. Pryce Jones was born in Liverpool, England, September 17, 1887. After attending the schools of that city and Liverpool University, he began his apprenticeship in average adjusting in 1905. This continued until 1909, after which he removed to Canada.

After a brief banking experience in Canada, he joined the insurance agency of Parkes, McVittie & Shaw of Toronto. He served that organization from 1910 to 1912, when he became associated with the Toronto branch of Dale & Company.

In 1917, he was transferred to the main office of Dale & Company at Montreal, and one year later was made secretary and joint office manager. In 1920, he went to St. John's Newfoundland, where he opened a new branch office for Dale & Company.

He remained at St. John's until 1922, when he was sent to Winnipeg to organize another branch office. He has since continued as head of the Winnipeg office, in which capacity he has been conspicuously successful.

Quick Work in Getting Out Proceedings

FOR many years the Association of Life Insurance Presidents has set an excellent example in the despatch with which it makes available the complete proceedings of its annual conventions.

The printed Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Convention, held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on December 13th and 14th, 1928, were issued on Saturday, December 29th, and copies mailed to life insurance

ACCORDING to the statistics of a French life insurance company, from 40 to 44 is the dangerous period in life for fat men. At this time of life to grow fatter is to commit slow suicide. An increase of 20 per cent. in fat between 40 and 44 corresponds to an increase of 30 per cent. of mortality above normal. If one is of a big frame, the increase in mortality is not 30, but 40 per cent. To grow thin after 30, on the contrary, is an excellent sign. The maximum of longevity was observed in people who at the age of 30 weighed 25 to 40 pounds under normal.

H. R. Moncton, N. B.
As the North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago, Ill., is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of the people of this country who may insure with it, I advise against buying its policy.

In case of a claim against this company payment could not be enforced here, but the policyholder would have to try to collect, in the United States. Saturday Night advises insuring with licensed compa-

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Policyholders' Dividends

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
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J. H. BARRINGER
Vice President and General Manager of the National Cash Register Company, who predicts that 1929 will be a record year in industry, the United States. Mr. Barringer bases his views on reports received from the many branches of his organization both on this continent and abroad.

Fat is No Blessing After Forty

ACCORDING to the statistics of a French life insurance company, from 40 to 44 is the dangerous period in life for fat men. At this time of life to grow fatter is to commit slow suicide. An increase of 20 per cent. in fat between 40 and 44 corresponds to an increase of 30 per cent. of mortality above normal. If one is of a big frame, the increase in mortality is not 30, but 40 per cent. To grow thin after 30, on the contrary, is an excellent sign. The maximum of longevity was observed in people who at the age of 30 weighed 25 to 40 pounds under normal.

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In case of a claim against this company payment could not be enforced here, but the policyholder would have to try to collect, in the United States. Saturday Night advises insuring with licensed compa-

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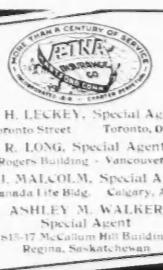
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ries only, as in case of a claim, payment can be readily enforced through the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies are required to maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities in Canada, so that the money is here to satisfy claims arising in this country.

While the price at which unlicensed insurance is offered through the mails is often very low, the fact remains that insurance which is not readily collectable when there is a claim is dear at any price.

*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been issued a combination policy of The American Automobile Fire Insurance Company and the American Automobile Insurance Company, covering fire, theft, property damage and public liability on my car.

I shall be pleased to receive your valued opinion of the responsibility etc. of this company and if they are safe to insure with.

—F. A., Outremont, Que.

Both the American Automobile Fire Insurance Co. and the American Automobile Insurance Co. are regularly licensed to do business in Canada and maintain deposits with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. The deposit of the former company is \$100,000, and of the latter, \$120,000. Both companies are in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a friend who is at present carrying \$2,000 Insurance in the Royal Arcanum. His age is sixty-one, and he is in perfect health, as shown by recent medical examination. He pays his assessments half-yearly, about \$60.00 each.

He would like to know whether he should replace this Insurance with some good reliable Life Company, in case there might be an increase in future assessments, or a reduction in the amount of face of certificate of Royal Arcanum.

Your opinion will be appreciated.
 —J. W., Ottawa, Ont.

If your friend has a certificate with the Royal Arcanum on the "terms to 65, life thereafter" plan, and can obtain insurance with a regular life company at regular rates, it would be advisable to do so in my opinion.

But if his certificate has been transferred to one of the new 1923 plans, I would not advise changing, as the society in its last valuation balance sheet shows a surplus of \$3,016,258. Its condition has shown improvement for several years past, the gain in surplus in 1927 being \$1,216,347.

The actuary who made the last valuation, A. K. Blackadar, F.I.A., F.A.S., formerly actuary of the Dominion Insurance Department, certifies to the sufficiency of the funds to provide for the payment of the obligation of the beneficiary fund without deduction or abatement.

*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly answer through your Insurance column whether the Monarch Accident Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., is licensed to do business in Canada.

—W. S. M., Timmins, Ont.

Monarch Accident Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass., is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$55,000 (accepted at \$54,595) for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It was incorporated in 1901 and re-incorporated in 1921. It has been doing business in Canada since 1925.

At the end of 1927 its total admitted assets in Canada were \$69,589.52, while its total liabilities here were \$5,483.10, showing a surplus in this country of \$64,116.42. Its head office statement shows total admitted assets of \$964,576.43 and total liabilities except capital of \$695,978.46, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$268,597.97. The paid up capital was \$100,000, so there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$168,597.97. The company is accordingly in a sound financial position and safe to insure with. It issues a non-cancellable accident and sickness policy, and puts up additional reserves to cover its liability under these contracts. An analysis of its non-cancellable policy will be found on the Insurance Page of our issue of December 1st, 1928.

*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a 20 year Endowment Policy with Great West Life, without profits, for which I pay \$234.75 a year. The Prudential's new modified Life Policy is advertised in your paper for \$5,000 (at 50 years old, which is my age) for \$205.75 with some dividends. Would you advise cash surrender of my policy, which is 4 years old and take up the Prudential? It looks like a big saving.

—H. A. F., Toronto, Ont.

When you compare the premium on an endowment policy with the premium on an ordinary life policy,

you must not overlook the fact that you are getting something entirely different for your money when you buy a whole life policy.

In your case, you have a policy which will pay you \$5,000 in cash in another sixteen years, whereas if you surrender it and take a whole life policy, you will be obligated to pay an annual premium for the rest of your life.

If, however, you have decided that it is family protection pure and simple you require, and not protection combined with an element of investment for your own old age, I would advise you to consult with the Great-West Life, the company now carrying your endowment policy, and have your policy changed to an ordinary whole life contract on the participating plan, instead of surrendering it and taking out a policy with another company. You should be able, and I believe will be able, to get better proposition from the company carrying your insurance than you could get from any other company.

*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I am enclosing an application form of North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago.

Will you be kind enough to advise me as to whether or not this Company is sound and safe to insure with. The rates are low and it looks favorable if the Company is sound. Have these people a license to do business in this country?

N. S. Gore's Landing, Ont.

As the North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago, Ill., with Premier Policy Dept., at 198 Market St., Newark, N.J., is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of the people of this country who may insure with it, I advise against taking a policy with it, even though the cost of its "Improved Premier" accident and sickness policy is low.

In case of a claim against this company, you could not enforce payment through the local courts, but would have to try to collect in the United States. This puts a claimant practically at the mercy of an unlicensed company when it comes to collecting a loss under his policy. If you insure with a regularly licensed company, payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary. Insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim, is not cheap, no matter how low the rate quoted.

*

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 The company referred to in the enclosed circular may be all right, but it is a new one to me. Will you tell me how to advise a friend, who is thinking of dropping an endowment policy in the Monarch Life and replacing it with one in this company. Will appreciate your advice in the matter.

—W. G., Parkhill, Ont.

While it is not advisable to drop existing insurance with the Monarch Life Assurance Co. or any other sound company in order to take out a policy with another company, when it comes to taking out further insurance there is no question that the company you refer to is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

This company, the T. Eaton Life Assurance Co., owned and operated by the well-known department store owners, has been in business since August 20, 1920. Since January 1, 1926, it has issued low premium participating insurance, with profits commencing at the end of the second year. It does business by mail, and policies are issued without medical examination for amounts from \$500 to \$2,000 on male or female lives between the ages of 15 and 45 inclusive. For amounts over \$2,000 and for applicants over 45 a medical examination will be required.

At the end of 1927 its total assets were \$1,413,351, while its total liabilities except capital were \$1,099,921, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$313,430. The paid up capital was \$100,000, so that there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$213,430. The net amount of insurance in force was \$11,358,004, under 6,306 policies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Saturday Night's Insurance ad-
 vises to enclose the name of paid-in-
 advance mail subscribers to the
 Saturday Night, and to enclose
 a stamped, addressed envelope.

Each inquiry must positively be
 accompanied by the address label
 attached to the front page of each
 copy of Saturday Night sent to a
 regular subscriber, and by a
 stamped, addressed envelope.

Each letter of enquiry should re-
 fer to one subject only. If informa-
 tion on more than one subject is
 required, each subject of fifty cents
 must be sent with the letter for
 each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the
 above conditions will not be
 answered.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office — 465 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
 Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
 Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

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 J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.
 F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.

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NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

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W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager

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VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent.

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President: G. LARRATT SMITH.

General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

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HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. C. H. DUSSAULT.

Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.

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Sir James Bunn said:
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TO LIVE FOR.

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Mixture Tobacco
in the plain old tin

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Your office is your best advertisement. The complete office equipment will make it look its best. We make everything for the office. Furniture, desks, chairs, tables, files, card record supplies, underwriters' safes, etc. Talk it over with our representative — no obligation.

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Toronto, New York, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and all Branches.
Orders Executed on all Markets.

Western Air Mail Inaugurated

Experimental Service Foreshadows Establishment of
Coast to Coast Service—Pilots Said to Make
Longest "Hops" on Continent—Exhaustive
Tests of Service Warranted

By F. C. PICKWELL

THE Dominion Government has met western wishes for an air-mail service by inaugurating a three-weeks' test, covering Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. This is coupled with an intimation that if the idea meets with sufficient public support, next year a coast to coast service may be established.

There is no doubt about the demand and prospective development of aerial mail routes throughout the western provinces. The government has placed the contract with the Western Canada Airways, Limited, a company which is thoroughly established, capably managed, and which has made good in that class of work. They have serviceable planes all in charge of competent pilots, and the valuable service rendered in Northern Manitoba and Ontario has proven conclusively that they are in a position to deliver the goods. But if the government really is serious about a western air service three weeks surely is not sufficient to give the idea a proper and legitimate test. Six months or one year would be much nearer the mark.

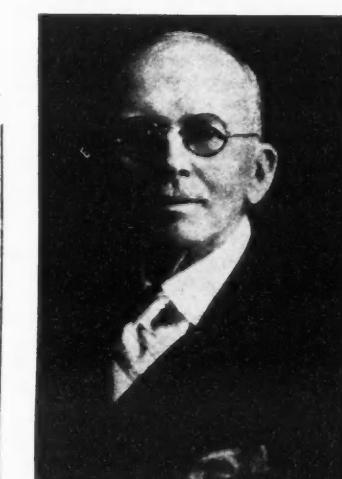
Experience has shown that public support of any new undertaking in the public service has been slow. It was so, more or less, when the air mail was established in Northern Manitoba. During the first six months, with a six hundred pound limit covering return trip, there was an increase of six hundred per cent. by the end of six months. In that territory the planes are now carrying an average of 1500 to 1700 pounds on each weekly round trip, and the people are now clamoring for a semi-weekly service. It has been the same with passenger traffic. Nine thousand and passengers have been carried this year, as compared to 1250 in 1927. Over a million pounds of express and eleven tons of mail were carried within six months. This record shows in a most tangible way the possibilities of air transportation. There have been no accidents of importance and few, if any, serious delays in service.

Records reveal much the same experience in the United States, where there was never talk of turning back once the mail air service was started. During May, June and July of 1927 the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., and Colonial Western Airways, Inc., carried 18,800 pounds of mail. During the same months this year that total was increased to 44,950 pounds.

Take the New York-Boston run. During the months of August, September and October of this year, there was an increase of 15,570 pounds, as compared to the same months in 1927. This is convincing evidence that once the service is definitely and thoroughly established, it is well patronized and appreciated by the general public.

In connection with this temporary western prairie air mail contract, pilots of the Western Canada Airways, Limited, are said to be making the longest flights of any mail planes on the American continent. The return trip from Winnipeg to Regina is made in one day, making 660 miles. The same schedule is accomplished between Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, the return trip running into 930 miles. Between Calgary and Regina there is a one-way trip each day, of 440 miles. The longest single air mail run in the United States is 250 miles per day. This sets a new record in Canadian mail delivery, and reveals rapidly changing conditions, in so far as transportation is concerned, which also embodies passenger and express service.

Some of the finest planes are now



JAMES H. RADCLIFFE

Who has retired from active service after forty-four years with the Canadian Pacific Railway, except for six months in 1916 when he was city passenger agent at London, Ont. Mr. Radcliffe has been in charge of the ticket office of the Union Station, Toronto, since April 1, 1889. He is known to thousands of the travelling public, and in railway circles has been regarded for years as one of the C.P.R.'s most efficient officials.

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Satisfactory Service Guaranteed.
Dominion Charter authorizes the Company to act in the following capacities.

RELATIVE TO ESTATES—Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Management of Properties, Collection of Rents, Real Estate Bought Sold and Exchanged.

FINANCIAL AGENTS—Investments Made—Securities Held.

INSURANCE BROKERS—All Lines—Fire, Marine, Accident, Liability, etc., placed in best companies at lowest rates.

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The Bell Telephone Company and its Bill in Parliament

THE Bell Telephone Company is bringing before parliament this session a Bill regarding its authority to seek new capital.

No grant or subsidy from parliament is involved. It is entirely a matter of authority to offer new shares for purchase by investors, from time to time in the future as new capital is required for the growth of the system.

There are three reasons why the telephone company is asking parliament for this authority. Each of these reasons is important.

the first reason

The telephone system cannot extend to meet the growth of the country unless there is a steady supply of new capital year after year.

IN a progressive country like Canada the telephone system never stands still. Each year there are thousands of new telephones in new homes and offices.

For the next five years the definite needs which the system is under public obligation to meet mean spending over \$120,000,000 in new plant.

Year after year, in good times and bad, new money is needed for more telephones if the system is to keep pace with the country. And of this money a great part can be supplied only through the purchase of new shares by investors.

the second reason

Necessary plans cannot be made unless there is assurance that money may be obtained in the future to complete them.

IN the telephone business it is essential that plans be made for years ahead.

There must be cables and conduits and central exchanges before new telephones can go in. To wait until people are clamoring for service is too late.

Such projects in the past have been undertaken because the company has been confident of securing money from investors to put the new equipment into full service.

But if the company is not able even to approach investors, its assurance vanishes and to prepare for the future becomes impossible.

The telephone system does not need, and will not seek, all the seventy-five million of new capital provided for in its amendment now, nor next year, nor the year after.

It may not need it all for a good many years. But it does need now the assurance that it will be able in the future to go into the market for new money when it is required.

the third reason

The company's present authority to seek new capital is almost exhausted.

WHEN the telephone company began in 1880 it had authority to sell shares to investors up to half a million dollars, but with the growth of the system this authority has been extended by parliament.

This has happened, on an average, every eight years since 1880. The last amendment by parliament was in 1920. Another amendment is necessary now because, of the seventy-five million of shares set in 1920, less than ten million now remain for the company to offer to investors.

With over \$120,000,000 to be spent during the next five years—a substantial part of which must be provided by sale of new shares—this margin of less than ten million represents neither the steady supply of new capital nor the assurance of the future which the company must have to serve the public with efficiency.

eight years from now

IF there had not been an amendment in 1920 with the right to raise new capital, Ontario and Quebec today would be struggling with a telephone system so hopelessly behind public requirements that all branches of business would suffer.

The telephone company does not want that state of affairs to prevail eight years from now. The Bill is to prevent it.



Britain's Outlook for 1929

"Toward Greater Stability" Will Be Motto—Realization Has Dawned That Immediate Trade Recovery is Impossible—Steady Recovery Anticipated

By LEONARD J. REID,
Assistant Editor of *The Economist*, London.

AT THE beginning of every year since the war it has been the habit of leaders of finance and industry to issue optimistic statements as to the economic prospects of the coming twelve months. There has recently been much criticism of this practice; for again and again, especially in 1928, disappointment has resulted, and there is some force in the complaint that it is just as bad for the business community to be misled in the direction of optimism as to be unduly depressed by the forecasts of prominent men. Point is of course lent to this current criticism by the particular disappointments, which have stultified the hopeful prophecies made a year ago.

The reasons for the disappointments of the 1928 have some bearing on the outlook for 1929. They lie, in Britain particularly and to lesser degree in some other countries, in the failure of the great basic industries, especially coal-mining, to recover from the deep depression that has recently beset them. There is also another consideration which is just beginning to dawn upon the minds of intelligent observers of economic affairs, and it is one which, I believe, is applicable to all countries, with a few exceptions, such as the United States and Canada. It is that no great and sudden trade recovery can be looked for. We have in recent years got into the habit of expecting it.

When trade begins to show an upward trend, we are apt to hail the signs of betterment as the beginning of a great revival. But there is in reality no sound basis for expecting any dramatic movement. What we have the right to look for is a slow and steady progress, remembering always that for most countries the road back to general prosperity is a very long and difficult one. The most we can reasonably hope in the next

few years is that each period will see a few more milestones passed, a few more obstacles overcome, a few more gains recorded.

*

Even now, ten years after the war, we are in a transitional economic stage. The world's trade and industry are still adapting themselves to greatly changed conditions. Some big achievements have been recorded. Everywhere, or almost everywhere, budgets have been balanced and currencies stabilised. That is a first step. The next step, upon which we have entered but which will take a long time to complete, is industrial re-organisation.

That is the sort of mental outlook which we must cultivate if we are to look into the future with properly focussed spectacles. Perhaps the brightest point in the outlook for Britain is the practical certainty that 1929 will see the completion of some very big steps in industrial re-organisation. Another bright hope, which there is every reason to entertain, is that the new and better relations between employers and employed will persist. There is no big labour trouble at present on the horizon and the atmosphere is more favourable to co-operation in promoting industrial efficiency than for promotion of industrial strife.

In another direction we look to 1929 for definite achievement, for world experts are engaged in framing plans for securing a greater degree of stability in money rates and in the international price level, and in eliminating those sharp economic curves which serve to put international commerce and industry out of their stride. "Towards greater stability" may well be the economic motto for 1929.

For the rest the outlook is somewhat mixed. World crops, the ultimate foundation of international trade, are once again satisfactory. Very slowly (tantalisingly slowly) the work of building the foundations of world peace, security and confidence is going on. But Europe in general has to remember that its path is still beset with a host of transitional difficulties, which may unexpectedly check economic progress; while we in Britain have at last had the truth brought in upon our minds that so far as our basic industries are concerned recovery must, at best, be slow.

There is no royal road, no rapid short cut, to a quick and general prosperity. We have therefore, in 1929, to bend our backs to the task



W. J. BLAKE WILSON

One of the best known business men in Western Canada who has joined the Vancouver Advisory Board of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Mr. Wilson is a Director of Canadian Pacific Railway, of Canadian General Securities, a coal mining company in Alberta and British Columbia; and he is vice-president and managing director of Burns & Company, whose packing and distributing plant has been closely identified with the upbuilding of the West for more than twenty-five years.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

of re-organisation and the increase of efficiency and turn a deaf ear to the quack doctors who assail us with demands for alluring experiments, whether in the monetary or the fiscal sphere.

The Provincial Government of Quebec is to begin work immediately on a repatriation scheme to be carried on over a period of three years with a grant of \$50,000 for each of those years. An endeavor is to be made to induce many Quebecers who have gone to the New England States to return to the province. It is estimated there are about 1,000,000 French-Canadians resident in these states.

Silk Industry Expands

In Less Than Ten Years Capital Investment Has Increased by Over 350 per cent. and Value of Production by Over 250 per cent.

A LITTLE known Canadian industry which has been making quite notable progress in a very quiet way is that of silk manufacture. From a position of relative unimportance before the war and even during the war years, this activity has in recent years forged ahead in remarkable manner and achieved a position of relative importance. In less than ten years the capital investment has increased by over 350 per cent. and the value of production by over 250 per cent. In the past five years alone the number of establishments engaged has increased by 71 per cent., employees by 65 per cent., salaries and wages by 60 per cent., materials utilized by 53 per cent., and the gross value of products by 82 per cent.

At the end of 1926 there were 12 establishments following the activity, in which a capital of \$10,019,519 was invested. A total of 2,423 individuals employed were paid \$1,985,000 in wages and salaries. The cost of materials utilized in the industry was \$3,472,965; the gross value of products \$8,507,153; and the net production value \$5,031,188. This latter figure compares with \$2,122,328 in 1925, an increase of 137 per cent. for the year. The industry is entirely confined to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the former having a small lead over the latter. Eight plants in Quebec are capitalized at \$5,607,849, and 4 establishments in Ontario at \$1,411,670.

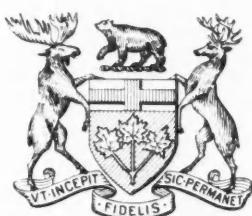
The largest single item in the materials utilized was raw silk to a value of \$1,799,811, which naturally was imported into the Dominion. This represents, however, a very small portion of Canada's silk products, manufactures bringing the total in 1926 to a value of \$29,645,733 and in 1927 to \$29,423,129. The heaviest item was silk fabrics, which had a value of \$13,500,000. The principal countries from which silk imports are made are in order, the United States, Japan, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Germany and Italy.

Canada's export trade in manufactures of silk is showing a gratifying expansion. In 1927 this reached a figure of \$128,375 in comparison with \$93,928 in 1926. The principal purchasers are Newfoundland, United Kingdom, British West Indies, other British Possessions, Australia, New Zealand, United States and China. While in 1927 exports to the United Kingdom fell away very sharply, almost four times the value of the previous year went to Australia. There is every indication that Canada can continue to expand this export trade.

In considering the Canadian silk industry, it is impossible to avoid reference to the manufacture of artificial silk in the Dominion, an activity of rare promise peculiarly adapted to Canadian conditions. British and American capital are equally interested in its promotion, respectively in Ontario and Quebec. Though of quite recent establishment, there has already been considerable expansion in manufacture and the industry has firmly established its products on the export market. Exports of artificial silk and manufactures in 1927 had a value of \$487,515, this being about fifteen times the export value of \$33,646 in the previous year. The principal countries importing are the United Kingdom, British India, Australia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, the United States, all increasing their purchases substantially in the past year.

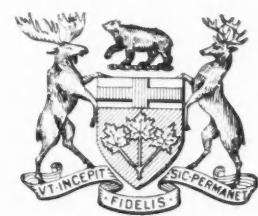
Hardware and Tools Industry Gains

A STATEMENT issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa on production in the hardware and tools industry in Canada shows that the output was valued at \$24,470,656 in 1927. This was 7 per cent. over the output value of \$22,829,695 in the previous year, and 37 per cent. greater than the \$17,882,650 reported for 1925.



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Tremendous
Resources

ONTARIO



Specific Items in the Annual Income

Farming	\$482,000,000
Manufacturing	\$2,010,484,000
Mining	\$87,722,000
Forests	\$103,878,000
Fisheries	\$2,886,000
Furs	\$3,406,000
Total	\$2,690,376,000

Steadily Mounting Resources Make for Added Security for Outstanding Obligations

ONTARIO is The Greatest Agricultural Province; The Greatest Mineral Province; The Greatest Manufacturing Province; The Greatest Hydro-Electric Province

Facts From the Financial Statement

Debt Retirement

There has been provided in the Fiscal Year 1928, the following amounts, in accordance with the Debt Retirement Plan—

By Hydro-Electric Power Commission..... \$ 1,417,529

By Province, out of Ordinary Revenue..... 1,754,050

\$ 3,171,579

Since the inauguration of the Plan, there has been provided and applied in retirement of Provincial Debt, the following amounts totaling \$17,303,427:

Accumulated Sinking Funds as at October 31st, 1925..... \$4,812,000

Provided by Hydro

Provided by Province

Total

\$6,077,100 \$10,889,100

Ordinary Revenue applied to retirement:

Year 1926..... 214,612

214,612

Year 1927..... 1,338,567

1,689,569

3,028,136

Year 1928..... 1,417,529

1,754,050

3,171,579

\$7,568,096

\$9,735,331

\$17,303,427

Fiscal Year 1928:

Ordinary Revenue..... \$58,424,000

Ordinary Expenditure..... 58,187,000

Surplus..... \$ 237,000

The mineral resources of Ontario are a steadily growing factor of importance. 1927 showed a gain over the previous year of some \$6,000,000, and 1928 will in all probability exceed this figure.

In hydro-electric power development the Province has been a pioneer, both in the extent of its development and in its interesting and profitable venture into public ownership. It has total known resources of over 5,000,000 horsepower.

In its forest resources it stands second in the Dominion, and with the great and virtually untapped District of Patricia gives it an added strength in this department.

Furs and fisheries, while of less importance, are still a factor in the outstanding prosperity of the Province.

Out of these various resources there comes annually a revenue sufficient to offset many times the total funded debt of the Province. This is the fact that gives such an unassailable security to the financial obligations of the Province.

Ontario's Revenue Constantly Growing

1910
\$8,891,004

1914
\$11,121,382

1918
\$19,270,123

1923
\$34,110,212

1924
\$40,540,923

1925
\$46,602,803

1926
\$50,884,710

1927
\$56,306,000

1928
\$58,424,000

Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto



KENNETH M. PRINGLE
Who has been appointed a director of
Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited. Mr. Pringle has been associated
with the firm in various capacities
since 1916.

Earnings Are Lower for Cosgrave Brewery

FOR the fiscal period ending Oct. 31, 1928, the earnings of Cosgrave Brewery, are reported down, the operating profits for the twelve months amounting to only \$22,862, compared with \$38,922 in the preceding twelve months. After payment of dividends of \$60,000, settlement of excise taxes of \$27,149, interest of \$4,039 and providing \$15,680 for depreciation, there remained a deficit of \$84,016, and surplus was reduced from \$93,961 to \$9,945.

Net working capital is somewhat higher at \$91,102, contrasted with \$82,047. Current assets are valued at \$153,133, against liabilities of \$62,031. Total assets are valued at \$1,196,976.

\$40 a week today —in 30 years?

This is up to you. By means of a "Long Term Endowment" Policy calling for moderate annual payments, you can assure yourself just the income you desire for your old age.

For particulars, write, giving your age, to

Home Office,
1 Burnside Place,
Montreal

Montreal
Insurance **LIFE** Company
"The Friendly Company"



Medicine Hat Greenhouses, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The regularly quarterly dividend of 12½% for the quarter ending December 31, 1928, has been declared on the preference shares of the Company, payable January 15th, 1929.

By order of the Board,

P. A. ORTMER,
Secy-Treas.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1929:

One-half per cent. (12½%) payable on the 1st day of February to shareholders of record of the 21st day of January, 1929.

One-half per cent. (12½%) payable on the 15th day of February to shareholders of record of the 5th day of February, 1929.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, Que., 28th Dec., 1928.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 184

**Hollinger Consolidated
Gold Mines, Limited**
(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 15% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 28th day of January, 1929, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of January, 1929.

Dated the 4th day of January, 1929.

I. MCIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Canada Best U.S. Customer

Trade Figures for Year Ending June 1928 Show Dominion to Have Superseded Great Britain—Trend Toward Increasing Proportion of U.S. Imports Noticed Since Confederation—Future Effect Important

CANADA has now surpassed all other countries in the purchases of the products of the United States, it is pointed out by the directors of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. In the year before the outbreak of the war the United Kingdom, long the United States foremost market, was buying just a quarter of a billion dollars worth more of goods than Canada—\$596,000,000 compared with \$344,000,000. In the twelve months ended June, 1928, however, exports to Canada had a value of \$852,000,000 while the United Kingdom purchased to the value of \$809,000,000.

This is a matter of considerable interest to Canada at the present time in her natural desire to effect some adjustment in the balance of her trade with the two principal countries from which she buys and to which she sells. Trade with the United Kingdom and United States accounts for 76 per cent. of all the Dominion's commerce, but with the United Kingdom Canada has a favorable trade balance of \$224,815,572 and with the United States an adverse one of \$241,449,840. In the expressed anxiety of Great Britain to expand the volume of trade exchanged with Canada the trend of Canadian purchases is important.

*

In the fiscal year 1928, Canada's purchases from the United States, according to Canadian trade returns, amounted to \$719,444,000, or nearly 65 per cent. of the Dominion's total purchases, while from the United Kingdom the Dominion imported to the value of \$185,889,000, or 16 per cent. of the total. It is evident, too, that Canada has been increasing her purchases from the United States since the outbreak of the war at a greater rate than that with the United Kingdom.

Comparing the above figures with those of 1919, it is found that the Dominion increased her purchases from the United Kingdom in the nine years by 154 per cent., while those from the United States declined in the period by nearly 4 per cent. This was, however, a period of trade disturbance. In a fairer comparison between 1913 and 1928 it is found that while in the fifteen years Canada's purchases from the United Kingdom increased by 24 per cent. those from the United States increased by 51 per cent.

*

Since the Confederation of the Dominion, says Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, published by the C. P. R., the tendency has been for Canada to increase the proportion of her buying from the United States. At the time of Confederation Canada looked mainly to the United Kingdom for her purchases, in 1868 securing 56 per cent. of its imports from that country as against 33 per cent. from the United States. The proportion to come from the United States increased steadily thereafter, however, and by 1910 Canada was taking 59 per cent. of her purchases from the Republic as against 25 per cent. from the United Kingdom. This situation continued through the next decade, the proportions remaining exactly the same in 1920.

The intervention of the war years brought drastic changes in the way of a loss of trade by the United Kingdom, and by 1920 Canada was buying 75 per cent. of her goods from the United States and only 11 per cent. from the United Kingdom. There has been somewhat of an adjustment since that time though Dominion purchases still come overwhelmingly from the United States. In the twelve months ended July, 1928, 66 per cent. of the Dominion's imports originated in the United States as against 16 per cent. coming from the United Kingdom.



HARRY N. BAWDEN
Who has been with Dominion Securities for several years past and who has recently been appointed a director of the corporation.



GEORGE P. RUTHERFORD
Who for the past ten years has been the representative of Dominion Securities Corporation in New York, and who has recently been appointed a director of the firm.

some process of manufacture. This is a trend to be taken into account in considering the future of trade between Canada and the United States and United Kingdom.

This, however, loses the aspect of

an advantage when the progress Canada is making as a manufacturing country is taken into consideration.

Not only is Canada tending to process a greater proportion of her raw

materials at home but increasing her

importations of foreign raw materials

for fabrication in the Dominion.

Since 1900 there has been a gradual

increase in the amount of raw

materials and semi-manufactured

materials imported with a correspond-

ing market increase in the exports of

those products which have undergone

some process of manufacture. This is

a trend to be taken into account in

considering the future of trade be-

tween Canada and the United States

and United Kingdom.

It is also understood that the man-

agement will remain in the hands of

officials who have been responsible for

the success of the individual under-

takings. The directors and officials

are as follows: C. G. Spencer, Presi-

dent; D. C. MacLachlan, Vice-Presi-

dent and General Manager; C. I. Hall,

Donald Morrison Sr., Cumberland

Reid, James Stewart, K. B. Stoddart,

Frank B. Stoddart, A. H. Williamson.

The outstanding capitalization, upon

completion of present financing, will

be \$3,000,000 first mortgage bonds,

\$2,000,000 preferred shares and 200,000

common shares of no par value.

The new bonds will be offered at

100 and accrued interest.

The company has recently been incorporated to acquire the assets and undertakings of six grain elevator businesses which have been in operation in Western Canada for periods ranging from nineteen to twenty-seven years. These companies consist of Western Elevator Company, Limited; State Elevator Company, Limited; Central Grain Company, Limited; Spencer Grain Company, Limited; Beaver Elevator Company, Limited; and Western Terminal Elevator Company, Limited. The first five companies have operated country elevators mainly in the Province of Saskatchewan. These companies, in turn, control Western Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, which operates a 3,250,000-bushel terminal at Fort William.

long period. For their last six fiscal years, an average of \$771,000 was available for bond interest, depreciation and income taxes—equal to over four times the new annual bond interest requirements. It is estimated that corresponding net earnings for the first fiscal year of the new company will be in excess of this six-year average.

*

Fixed assets, including land, elevators, warehouses, equipment, etc., have been valued by C. D. Howe & Company, Consulting Engineers, who have appraised the commercial value at \$5,243,049, while net current assets are stated to be in excess of \$1,000,000, making a total of \$6,243,049.

The directorate of the new company will be composed mainly of directors and executives of the predecessor companies, all of whom have been associated with the grain business in Western Canada for many years.

It is also understood that the management will remain in the hands of officials who have been responsible for the success of the individual undertakings. The directors and officials are as follows: C. G. Spencer, President; D. C. MacLachlan, Vice-President and General Manager; C. I. Hall, Donald Morrison Sr., Cumberland Reid, James Stewart, K. B. Stoddart, Frank B. Stoddart, A. H. Williamson.

The outstanding capitalization, upon completion of present financing, will be \$3,000,000 first mortgage bonds, \$2,000,000 preferred shares and 200,000 common shares of no par value.

Earnings show interest on the new issue earned by a wide margin over a

long period. For their last six fiscal

years, an average of \$771,000 was

available for bond interest, depreciation

and income taxes—equal to over

four times the new annual bond in-

terest requirements. It is estimated

that corresponding net earnings for

the first fiscal year of the new com-

pany will be in excess of this six-year

average.

It is also understood that the man-

agement will remain in the hands of

officials who have been responsible for

the success of the individual under-

takings. The directors and officials

are as follows: C. G. Spencer, Presi-

dent; D. C. MacLachlan, Vice-President

and General Manager; C. I. Hall,

Donald Morrison Sr., Cumberland

Reid, James Stewart, K. B. Stoddart,

Frank B. Stoddart, A. H. Williamson.

The outstanding capitalization, upon

completion of present financing, will

be \$3,000,000 first mortgage bonds,

\$2,000,000 preferred shares and 200,000

common shares of no par value.

The new bonds will be offered at

100 and accrued interest.

10,000 Shares

Standard Steel Construction Company Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario)

Class "A" Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

Without nominal or par value.

The Class "A" Preference Shares are to be fully paid and non-assessable, entitling the holder to fixed preferential cumulative cash dividends at the rate of \$3 per share per annum, payable quarterly on 1st January, 4th April, 1st July and 1st October in each year at par at any branch of the Company's Bankers in Canada, and are preferred as to assets over all other classes of shares to the extent of \$50 per share and accrued dividend. The shares are redeemable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on any dividend date upon 30 days' prior notice in writing at \$50 per share plus accrued dividend, or may be purchased for redemption by the Company in the open market up to \$50 per share and accrued dividend.

Transfer Agent: National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto. Registrars: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

CAPITALIZATION

(Upon completion of the present financing)

Class "A" Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares, (without nominal or par value).....	Authorized	Outstanding
Common Shares, (without nominal or par value).....	10,000 shares	10,000 shares

The following information has been summarized from the accompanying letter written to us by Mr. T. J. Dillon, President, to be elected, and from other sources:

CORPORATE HISTORY AND BUSINESS—Standard Steel Construction Company, Limited (new Company) has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, under Letters Patent dated December 29th, 1928, with head office at Welland, Ontario, and is to acquire all the liabilities of the old Company of the same name. Standard Steel Construction Company, Limited, (old Company) incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario in 1912, has carried on the business of designing, manufacturing and erecting all kinds of steel structures, such as bridges and buildings, and steel products, such as bins and hoppers. The Company also warehouses and distributes steel in all forms, such as beams, shapes, plates, sheets, rivets and bolts.

B.C.'s 1928 Mining Record

Aggregate Metal and Mineral Production Sets Record—Value Lowered Through Price Declines—Adequate Capital Available for Future Development

THE mineral output of British Columbia for 1928 will approximate \$62,000,000 in gross value, which compares with \$60,729,358 in 1927, according to John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist, in an address at the annual convention of the Western Division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held at Vancouver.

"This estimated figure is somewhat lower than the record valuation produced in 1926," Mr. Galloway said, "but nevertheless our aggregate metal and mineral production of 1928, in terms of commodities, will be the greatest in the history of the province. The explanation, of course, is that 1926 was a year of relatively high average metal prices, followed by a severe decline in 1927, and a still further slight decline in 1928.

"During 1927 all metal prices declined as compared with 1926, but in 1928 declines in lead and zinc have been offset by increases in copper and silver," Mr. Galloway continued in his review of the 1928 mineral output.

"Applied to our estimated 1928 output, the net effect is that 1927 prices were very slightly better than the 1928 ones, the actual difference on the estimated 1928 figures amounting to about \$300,000.

"The outstanding factor in metal prices has been the recent rapid rise in copper. With a 16 cent copper market well established and a firm outlook for this price to be maintained, copper mines are prospering, and a renewed stimulus is given to the development and equipment of copper properties in the province.

"World lead and zinc prices have been weak and unsatisfactory during most of the year. The statistical position of lead is good, and the outlook for the future is fairly satisfactory. The best that can be said for zinc is that the price seems to have reached bedrock and that no further decline is imminent.

*

"It is expected that our copper output this year will approximate 100,000,000 pounds. With the increased production and a higher average price, copper comes back to its old position of having the highest yearly value in the province of any mineral produced. This year that value will be slightly over \$14,000,000.

"Lead production will amount to about the same, or very slightly higher, about 300,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 20,000,000 pounds over 1927.

Zinc output will probably be the same, or very slightly higher than the zinc plant at Trail could not be worked to capacity, owing to lack of power, or a considerably larger zinc output would no doubt have been made.

"Silver production will show a decline of nearly a million ounces, as compared with 1927, when 10,470,185 ounces were produced. The cause of this increase is not yet apparent, and later figures may materially change this estimate. It perhaps represents a yearly variation of the grade of silver-lead-zinc ores that are mined in the province, from which the bulk of the silver output is obtained.

"Gold production will probably show a slight increase, and amount to approximately \$4,000,000 in value. This includes placer gold, which has sunk to a low ebb, with an estimated production for 1928 of somewhat less than \$100,000.

"A coal output of about 2,600,000 long tons greater is expected for the year, which will be about 150,000 tons greater than in 1927. The Crow's Nest District has considerably increased its output, while the Vancouver Island District has fallen off to some extent.

"The output of structural materials will be about the same as last year, somewhat under \$3,000,000 in value. Miscellaneous materials should show an increase from \$459,914, in 1927, to nearly \$750,000.

"The tonnage of ore mined in the province will create a new record, with an estimated output of 5,750,000 tons. The average gross value of this ore is about \$8.00 per ton.

"So much for production, the record of which is satisfactory, with a steadily mounting output, regardless of metal prices. Our prospect of maintaining and increasing the present rate of production is dependent on the condition of our reserves, and the extent and success of our development and search for new ore-bodies.

"Our larger mines have considerable known ore reserves. In some instances these have been increased during the year. On the whole, more extensive development of mineral properties throughout the province has been carried on than in any previous year. The number of old properties that have been taken up this year and fresh development commenced, is quite noteworthy. Some of these were former producers, and others are properties that have been partially developed and work stopped for various reasons.

*

"The Consolidated Company has again been most active in optioning and trying out various properties. The Premier, Granby and Howe Sound Companies also have taken up several properties that have been formed to exploit properties and outside mining companies have also been active. Generally it has been an outstanding period in the history of the province, in the opening up of our mineral resources.

"It has been a popular cry in recent years that all British Columbia needed was more capital for mining. I have no hesitation in saying that there is plenty of capital now available.

"Consider for instance four large mining companies: The Consolidated, Premier, Britannia and Granby. They all have much capital available for new mining enterprises. I could name dozens of other companies, with total surplus running into hundreds of millions of dollars, who are or have been looking for suitable mineral properties in the province. Yes, there is plenty of capital, but capital is careful and fastidious, and all our prospects do not appeal as promising possibilities. But we have been making good progress in the last five years, and hundreds of our prospects are being tried out. The result is that prospectors, small mining syndicates, and small companies can feel assured, once a promising prospect is shown up, that abundance of capital is available to carry it forward to the production stage.

*

"Prospecting has been about as active as in recent years, but there is room for big improvement in this respect. During the last four years our stock of prospects, which have for the most part been known for years, analysed by various engineers. Many have been taken up and others will be before long, depending on various factors, such as price and terms, transportation, metal prices, and the ability and optimism of the examining engineer. But sooner or later some new prospects will be required and we have large mineralized areas, which warrant far more intensive prospecting than they have ever received yet. So I hope our young men will see the golden opportunity and that a supply of needed prospectors will be forthcoming in the near future."



A. E. ARSCOTT
Who has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He joined the bank as a junior clerk at Walkerton, Ont., and his progress has, therefore, been rapid. He was appointed manager of the bank's branch at Galt, Ont., in 1919, when he was appointed assistant inspector at the head office in Toronto. In 1920 he went to Ottawa as assistant manager of the bank's branch there, and occupied that position for two years. He came back to Toronto in 1922 and was appointed assistant manager of the bank's main office.

The great misfortune to mankind is that only those politicians out of office know how to solve great problems—*Lord Dewart*.

BRIG.-GENERAL R. P. CLARK, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.

President of R. P. Clark & Company, Vancouver, Limited, Investment Bankers, one of the finest old houses of its kind in Canada—and Dictaphone-sold 100%.



Better Value for my own and my secretary's time

General R. P. Clark, President of R. P. Clark & Company (Vancouver), Limited, Investment Bankers, does no beating about the proverbial "bush" to express his views of The Dictaphone.

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The National Grocers Company was formed on Aug. 15, 1925, with 25 concerns and 37 warehouses involved, under the Presidency of John Medland. In April, 1926, the D. W. Harmer Company of St. Catharines was absorbed, as were the Foster Grocery Company of Brantford and the H. E. Gruppy Company of Windsor at later dates.

The John Sloan Company, Limited, was founded about 50 years ago by J. M. Sloan, father of the present President, with the original offices on Front Street.

H. B. Robinson & Co. Opens Toronto Office

H. B. Robinson & Co., Investment Bankers, Montreal, have announced the opening of a Toronto office located in the Bank of Hamilton Building. This office will be under the management of Mr. R. R. Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers until recently was connected with the investment house of W. A. MacKenzie & Co., Toronto, and previous to that time operated an investment house under his own name.

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FRANCES X. COWAN,

Secretary to General Clark. Miss Cowan declares The Dictaphone makes possible the handling of appreciably more work than could be done by ordinary methods. "A part from its convenience," she says, "The Dictaphone is invaluable for the time it saves alone."



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T. R. Crayston, General Manager

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S-1

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A. M. McQUEEN
Vice-President of Imperial Oil, Limited, who has been appointed to the Directorates of Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Ltd., and of Kirkland Lake Gold Mines, Ltd.



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We believe that the policies of this house will appeal to executives who appreciate the importance of soundly conceived financing.

It is the function of this house to underwrite, and to distribute to the investing public, securities issues for industrial corporations and for the purpose of refunding the outstanding obligations of all classes of sound business which warrant public financing.

Corporations whose securities have recently been underwritten by ourselves include:

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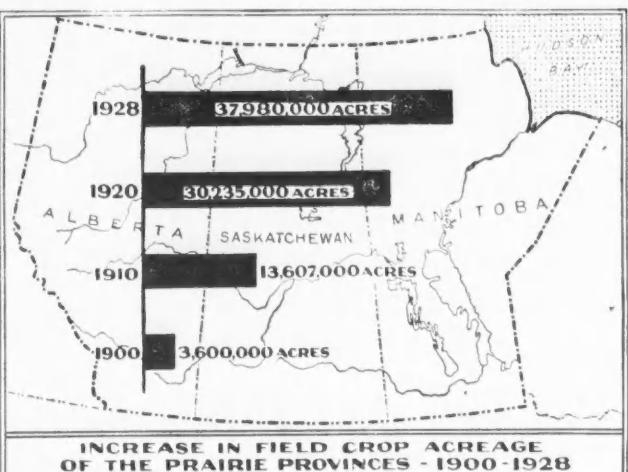
Striking Growth in West

Agricultural Expansion Less Spectacular But Still An Unsurpassed Factor in Dominion's Economic Progress

CONTRASTED with its spectacular speed in pre-war days, the course of prairie settlement in recent years has seemed slow and subdued. But as a matter of cold fact, despite the absence of sensational features, the

field crop acreage, on the average, by nearly a million acres annually. Within that eight-year period they have brought into production an added area of roundly 7,700,000 acres.

Obviously, western agricultural advance is fully holding its own in



expansion of agriculture on the prairies has been plowing ahead with the varied field of Canadian natural resources development. Less in the limelight and naturally reduced in pace as compared with earlier years of the century. It still ranks and promises long to continue as an unsurpassed factor in the Dominion's economic growth.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have increased their

industry originated in Canada is now well-established — valuable experimental work under way P.E.I. Has Leadership

By G. ENNIS SMITH.

Superintendent, Experimental Fox Ranch, Summerside, P.E.I.

DURING the last two years there has been an increase of over 50 per cent. in the price of silver fox furs, in spite of the fact that over sixty thousand pelts, from foxes raised in captivity, have been placed upon the market this season; and there is every reason to believe that silver fox furs are a staple commodity for which there will be a steady and increasing demand. The idea appears to have existed in the minds of the public and of some fox breeders as well, that silver fox furs have been prized, and, therefore, commanded high prices, because of their rarity, and that silver fox ranching was a mere bubble that would burst when these pelts were produced in large quantities.

Numerous fox breeders held the idea that the chief hope of making money was by the sale of live foxes, and that it behoved them to reap the harvest as quickly as possible. This mistaken view has done great mischief to silver fox ranching, as breeders are now beginning to realize. Another contention was that silver fox furs commanded high prices because they could not be imitated, and pessimists argued that when good imitations were produced, cheaply the bottom would be knocked out of silver fox ranching.

But one might as well argue that a greatly increased production of artificial flowers would put the florists out of business. In the early days of silver fox ranching, the furs may have commanded, to some extent, high prices on account of their scarcity; but, even at that, undoubtedly the greatest factors making for high prices were their rare and excellent qualities.

An analysis of the situation as a whole indicates that silver fox ranching is a well-established industry, producing a commodity for which there will be a steady and increasing demand, and, while unfortunately there are some who are exploiting the industry and straining its possibilities, the more intelligent fox breeders are making determined efforts to build up silver fox ranching along the well-recognized lines that have led to success in other industries.

The National Fox Breeders' Association of Canada, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, has already established a rigid and efficient system of registration of pedigreed silver foxes, in order to improve the standard of the animals, and also a system of co-operative marketing of pelts to prevent undue sacrifices that previously were a cause of great loss of revenue to the industry.

Silver fox ranching presents great financial possibilities. The cost of feed and labor, and the capital expenditure for ranching equipment are much less than in other live stock industries. The average cost of the unprepared feed at the Experimental Fox Ranch of the Department

of Agriculture at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, for an adult fox per year has been about \$15, and for the feed required to raise a pup from birth to maturity, about \$10. A well-equipped pen for one pair of foxes need not cost over \$100. One hundred silver foxes can readily be ranched on ten acres of land, and do not require the attention of more than two men. So that, even if the price of silver fox furs dropped to near the level of wild-caught red fox pelts, which is extremely improbable, there would still be a good margin of profit from silver fox ranching carried on along sound economic lines.

*

At the present time, fox ranching is somewhat handicapped through incompleteness of knowledge in connection with the care and management of silver foxes in captivity. As might be anticipated, breeding silver foxes in captivity presents certain difficulties that have not to be contended with in the case of other live stock. All the older classes of domesticated animals have been extensively studied along practical and scientific lines for many decades; but, even with that knowledge, our domesticated breeding animals do best when turned out to forage for themselves on pastures, whereas silver foxes in captivity are usually confined to quite small areas and their food is too often restricted solely to the selection made by the feeder, not the slightest opportunity being given the foxes to forage for themselves.

Much progress has been made in the study of the various requirements of these animals at the Dominion Government Experimental Fox Ranch. In general, it may be said that this information points to the need for ranchers to carry their animals along, as far as possible, under conditions similar to those under which the foxes would live if running in the wilds.

Silver fox ranching is an industry which Canada has given to the world; but the Dominion's favorable conditions for the production of fur and the knowledge that she has already acquired in silver fox ranching have given her such a start that for several decades other countries will naturally look to her for breeding stock and ranching methods; more especially is this true regarding the Province of Prince Edward Island, where the industry was created and nursed through its infancy.

*

Canada's annual per capita consumption of sugar is 93.09 pounds, or about one-quarter of a pound for every day of the year. The total production of sugar in Canada in 1927 was 1,138,781,739 pounds, of which 70,388,105 pounds were made from beets grown principally in Southwestern Ontario and Southern Alberta.



What business needs is less motion and more movement!

An editorial by

W. C. Dunlap, Vice President in Charge of Sales,
The American Multigraph Sales Company.

A recent analysis of the economic process reduces the whole thing to motions and material.

Manufacturing is a series of motions which change the shape of materials in adapting them to the needs of markets.

Selling and delivering are motions which change the location of materials so that they meet human needs.

Profit is the reward which society gives the organizer who can reduce the number of motions needed to bring materials and users together.

When profits shrink it means that there is too much motion and too little movement. Then someone has to find a way to cut out motions or get more movement.

Until recently the dominant tendency has been to find the answer in "high pressure selling," more "leg-work," more buzzing around, more motion instead of less.

In our own business we have tried another technique — selective selling. It works. It works because it is based on the sound principle of re-

ducing the motions needed to bring materials and logical users together.

Instead of scattering their effort promiscuously over the whole field, our salesmen now concentrate their effort on those specific markets where business can be obtained with less motion, or fewer motions — in other words, at lower cost.

As a result we now do more business with fewer salesmen. The business is decidedly more profitable. Salesmen are better paid. Customers are better satisfied. The whole system is on a sounder basis.

In applying this new principle we have developed a new Multigraph that simplifies selective selling and makes it both effective and economical. To this new Multigraph is due a good share of our success.

If this new modern way of selling interests you, I should be glad to give you further information about how our company and some of our customers have applied it. Address your letter to W. C. Dunlap, 1842 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Do You Know Your Market?

THE MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY, LIMITED, 12 Wellington St., East, Toronto, Ont.

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404 Shaughnessy Bldg., Montreal, Que.
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There is a new MULTIGRAPH for today's new selling conditions.



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A business is judged by the nature of its works as surely as is man.

In the past six years, we have placed on the market 72 issues of United Bonds. Each of these was issued under the direct supervision of our own officers and is based on a successful property — a single residence occupied by the owner, or apartment, store or office building, those finished being fully occupied and paying handsome income.

In doing this, we have rendered a real service to many builders and to many progressive communities; but not to them alone.

We have given, and continue to give to the investing public, the service of a thoroughly sound security, safeguarded by the indestructible wealth of land and permanent buildings, supervised during the entire period of the bond issue.

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PHILLIPS PLACE BLDG
1189 Phillips Place
OTTAWA-QUEBEC-SYDNEY-HALIFAX
THREE RIVERS-CHARLOTTETOWN

Canada's Wheat Gambling

(Continued from page 21)
Canadian crop could come forward gave ample time for the recovery of the market influenced by these only too well authenticated reports of crop destruction.

But on August 3rd Canada still had a surplus in store of 66 million bushels which was an excess to 26 millions over that of the previous year; 38 millions over that of 1926; and 48 millions over that of 1925. Each year we had been increasing the volume of wheat held over from one crop year into the next. The United States crop of 1928 was found on the beginning of delivery to exceed previous estimates. In order to clear Canada's excess surplus before the new crop came forward deliveries were increased during July to 6½ million bushels a week. This added to United States deliveries in excess of expectations created such an over-supply on the market that the price dropped 16 cents between July 6th and August 3rd. From August 3rd to September 7th, 5 weeks, deliveries were at the rate of 8 million bushels a week and the price dropped a further 9 cents to \$1.15.

It must be conceded that it was the large volume held over by Canada from 1927 into the 1928 crop season in conjunction with the larger United States' crop that broke the price in the last week of July and prevented its later recovery. Alone, neither the Canadian excess surplus nor the United States excess crop might have had so great an effect. But together they produced a result that with all moderation can only be spoken of as a disaster. The world would have bought our excess surplus in May, June and early July at prices far above what were actually paid in late July, August and September. It is an elementary business principle that the time to sell is when people want to buy. Holding back Canadian grain in May and June last was a gamble—Canada against the world—and Canada lost.

*

Will Money Be Cheaper?

(Continued from page 21)
favors the view that future monetary rates are likely to fall rather than rise. The Great War saw the enhancement of interest rates the world over. The governments of all the belligerent powers, requiring capital at any cost, on an unprecedented scale, offered almost unheard-of "prices" to secure it, pledging for this purpose the credit of their nationals and of posterity itself.

The capital thus obtained being used for destructive purposes, the early years of peace ushered in a definite "shortage" of world capital in relation to needs. The perpetuation of high interest rates was also rendered inevitable by the general economic and political unselement which was a legacy of the war. It is a truism that security is essential to widespread saving, and, as this element was then conspicuously lacking, the world was compelled to pay a species of insurance premium in the shape of high money rates.

A third factor was the orgy of currency inflation in which certain countries indulged. When money was liable to lose its value from day to day and hour to hour, people made haste to convert it into fixed property—land, buildings, machinery—which had some sort of intrinsic worth, however much the purchasing power of money might change. When stabilization occurred an acute shortage of floating resources was at once experienced.

All these influences have steadily been declining during the past few years, as the world has settled down to peaceful development and hard work. A sensible lowering of the average level of world money rates has already been effected. The further the war recedes, and the more the machinery of world peace is perfected, the lower, in the long run, are rates to be.

Again the demand for fresh capital to exploit revolutionary economic discoveries, (such as that of the railway in the Nineteenth Century), or new countries, is, so far as can be seen, likely to be less rather than more extensive. New inventions and new overseas development will constantly occur, of course, but the abnormal demand for capital necessitated by what was virtually a complete change-over from one economic system to another is not likely to be the force in this century it was in the last. In any case the reservoir from which new capital can be drawn has greatly increased in the meantime.

Altogether, barring unforeseeable developments, such as a future world war, there is every reason to look for a slow but steady reduction in world money rates during the next few decades. Those who contemplate long-term borrowing operations would be well-advised to bear this contingency in mind.

andise" her wheat. But merchandising means due consideration not only of present but of future conditions. On occasion it means selling as well as refusing to sell when customers want to buy. It certainly does not mean getting into a position when sales must be made after customers have secured full supplies elsewhere or plainly see where they can get them.

We are now in the season of closed navigation and higher transportation rates with a 65 million bushel surplus over last year and with a larger crop volume than before still in farmer's hands and to come forward before spring. We have deliberately accumulated this excess surplus by holding wheat back during a period of active demand and when transportation conditions were more favourable than they can possibly be again for at least four and a half or possibly five months.

So long as Canada was one of the minor wheat exporting countries she might push forward or hold back her surplus without serious regard to future world supplies and prices. That was for the great exporters—the United States and Russia—to worry about. Canada's business was to get the top price for as much as possible of what she had to sell and take what she could get for the rest. But now Russia is more frequently a buyer than a seller. Canada's export volume has become the dominating factor in world supply and therefore in world prices. The attempt to market Canada's crop of today on the principles that were perfectly sound in the years before the war is, in fact, a failure to recognize the reversal of conditions that has occurred. While it may not result in disaster on this occasion it is taking a gambler's chance against the long odds. It was a failure when applied to the marketing of last year's crop. The signs are presently set for an even greater failure in the coming year.

McLEOD, Young, Weir & Company are offering \$2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund convertible first preference shares of Canada Paving & Supply Corporation, Limited, at \$100 and accrued dividends with a bonus of three no-par value common shares with every ten first preference shares.



CHARLES R. WISENER
Who has been associated with the Dominion Securities Corporation since 1923, and who has been recently appointed a director.

Canada Paving Preferred Offered of Border Cities Contracting Merger

MCLEOD, Young, Weir & Company are offering \$2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative sinking fund convertible first preference shares of Canada Paving & Supply Corporation, Limited, at \$100 and accrued dividends with a bonus of three no-par value common shares with every ten first preference shares.

The Canada Paving & Supply Corporation, Limited, is a consolidation of 12 firms engaged in contracting, in the sale and transport of sand and gravel, in gravel dredging, the manufacture of sand brick, concrete blocks and artificial stone, and the sale of builders' supplies generally. The larger concerns in this merger are Merlo, Merlo & Ray, Limited; Chick Contracting Co., Limited; William Woollatt & Sons, Limited, and Cross Builders' Supply Company, Limited. Through the ownership and control of extensive gravel deposits at Point Edward and Leamington, the corporation dominates its lines of business in the territory in which it operates.

Net tangible assets are certified at \$176 for each \$100 first preference share to be outstanding.

For the three years and eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1928, net earnings, after providing for depreciation and income taxes, are certified by Price, Waterhouse & Company, and Brokenshire, Scarff & Co., as averaging \$401,300 per annum. This is equivalent to \$20 on each first preference share, to be presently outstanding. For the eleven months ended Dec. 1, 1928, net earnings are certified at \$462,590, or \$23.17 on each first preference share.

Net earnings available for the common stock for the eleven months ended Dec. 1, 1928, were equivalent to \$4.14 a share.

A sinking fund of 20 per cent. of net earnings after providing for depreciation, income taxes and dividends on the first and second preference shares is provided for the purchase and redemption of these shares at not exceeding 110 and accrued dividends.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility and Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

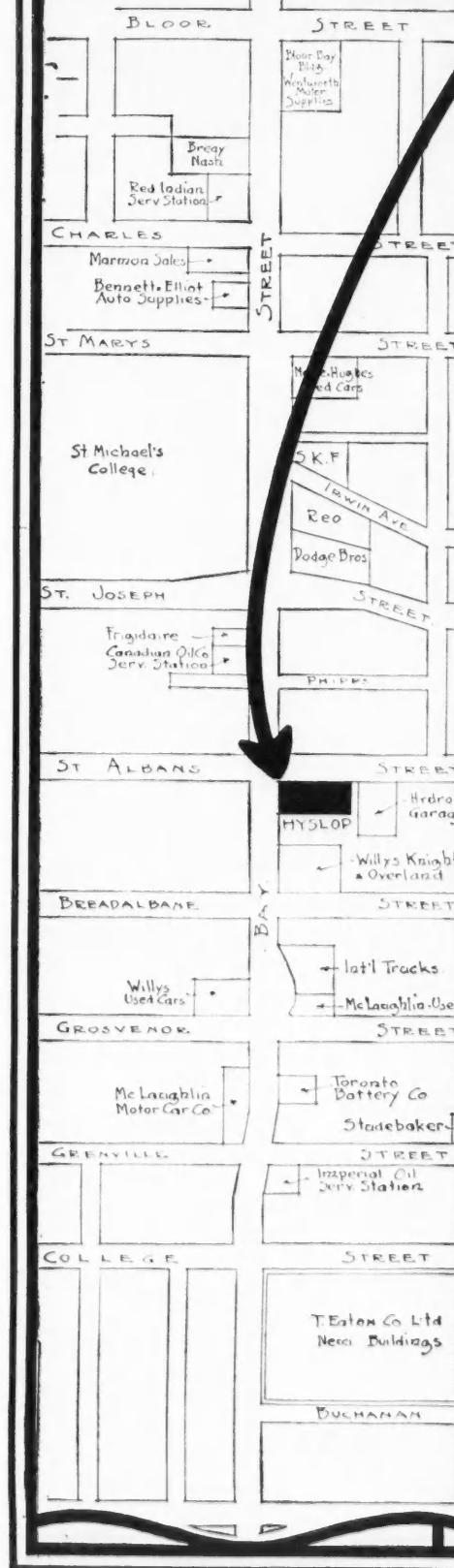
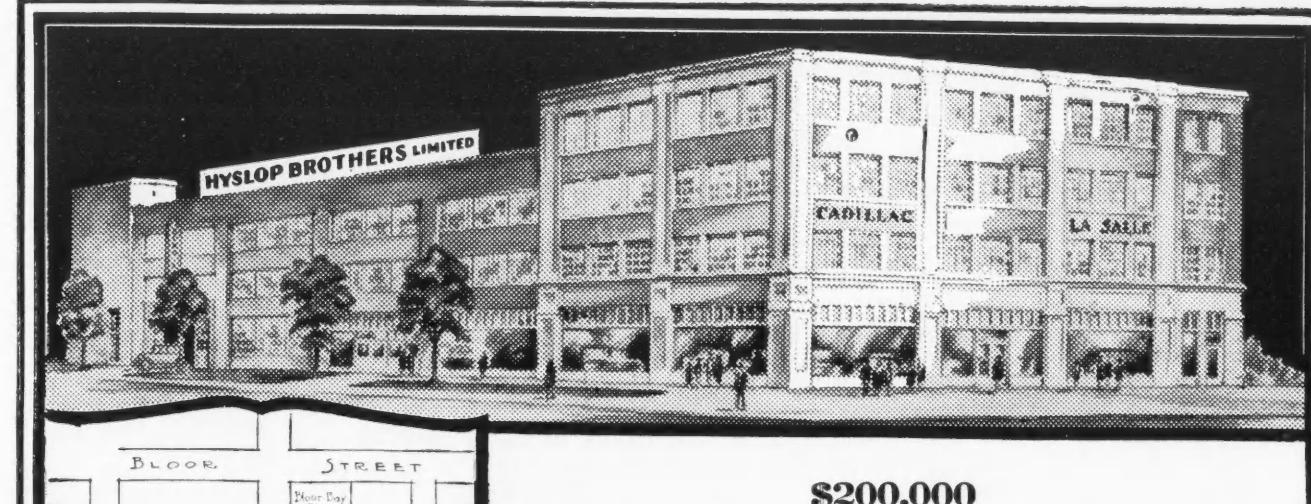
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Distributing Warehouses
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



\$200,000

Bay St. Albans, Limited First Mortgage 6½% Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

DATED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1928.

MATURING NOVEMBER 1ST, 1948

Principal and half-yearly interest (1st of May and 1st of November) payable in gold coin of Canada at the main branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Toronto, London, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford and Belleville in Ontario, and in Montreal, Que. Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 with privilege of registration as to principal, redeemable in whole or in part before maturity on 30 days' notice, at 105 and interest up to and including November 1st, 1933; thereafter at 104 and interest up to and including November 1st, 1938; thereafter at 103 and interest up to and including November 1st, 1943; and thereafter at 102 and interest.

A legal investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada.

Trustee: CHARTERED TRUST & EXECUTOR COMPANY, TORONTO.

Property: Bay St. Albans, Limited is the owner of the property on the south-east corner of Bay and St. Albans Streets, Toronto, having a frontage of 87 ft. on Bay Street by a depth of 156 ft. on St. Albans.

Building: On the above property there is now being erected, by H. A. Wickett Company, Limited, engineers and contractors, a modern fireproof four-story and basement building, specially designed as a show and sales room and service station for motor cars of the highest grade, namely: "Cadillac" and "LaSalle" products of General Motors Corporation. The architect's drawing of the building is reproduced herewith.

Lease: This fine structure is being built to order for Hyslop Bros. Limited, distributors of "Cadillac" and "LaSalle" motor cars in the Toronto district, under an agreement to lease for 10 years at \$22,200 per annum, plus municipal taxes.

Leasing Company: Hyslop Bros., Limited, is one of the oldest and most favorably known automobile distributing houses in Toronto. It has enjoyed the agency for the "Cadillac" for many years, and the "LaSalle" since it was first produced by General Motors, two years ago. For upwards of 30 years the Hyslop business has been successfully conducted in Toronto, dealing in motor cars, automobile accessories and bicycles.

We offer these bonds for delivery, if, as and when, received by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Rawell, Reid, Wright & McMillan for the underwriters, and Messrs. Thomson & Wallace for the company.

PRICE: 100 and Interest, yielding 6½%

Stewart, Scully Company, Limited
Elgin 8333-4 1004 Royal Bank Building Toronto 2

Founders Investment Trust Limited

As an indication of the potential earning power of a conservatively operated investment trust, it is interesting to note that recently, over a period of twelve months, 21 Scottish Investment Trusts earned at the rate of 14.49% on their combined ordinary stock, and paid dividends which averaged 10.09%. In the same period a group of English Investment Trusts earned 10.83% and paid an average dividend of 7.72%.

Covering a period of the past eleven months the earnings of Founders Investment Trust Limited are at least equal to, if not in excess of, the above mentioned record of earnings of British Investment Trusts.

We recommend for investment units of Founders Investment Trust, Limited, a unit being ONE SHARE OF 6% PREFERRED STOCK, par value \$50.00, and ONE SHARE OF CLASS "A" COMMON STOCK, no par value.

Descriptive Booklet and Prospectus will be sent on application.

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Kenneth F. MacLaren Christopher C. Thompson Clifford D. McCreary

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1928 and World Business

General Economics Progress Seen During Past Year
Nothing in Prospect to Impair Continued Improvement in Future

ON THE WHOLE, considerable economic progress has been made throughout the world during 1928, concludes the Guaranty Trusts Co. of New York in its current monthly survey. The prosperity of the United States is well known; and, although conditions in some of the other countries of America are not so impressive, still much progress has been made. Canada particularly has enjoyed a very favorable year. In South and Central America, the year has been marked by intensive programs of construction of public works, reorganization and extension of railway systems, and the building of highways into the interior. Most impressive has been the attention given to the development of aviation in the Latin-American countries, and a project is being entertained at present to connect the majority of the countries of both North and South America by passenger air lines.

*

In Europe the situation is somewhat similar, with the only vitally serious drawbacks the unsettled new reparations plan and the unfortunate illness of King George of England. The French Government has just announced that the previously proposed conference of a committee of experts to consider a new reparations plan has been agreed upon by the nations concerned, including the United States; and it is expected that the committee will meet early in 1929.

The subject of transfer is likely to play an important role in the discussion.

Coal Output Up

Available Figures for 1928
Reveal Increase

CANADA'S coal production during the third quarter of 1928 amounted to 4,300,684 tons, as compared with 3,890,486 tons for the corresponding quarter in 1927, marking an increase of 10 per cent. All coal producing provinces reported greater outputs than during the third quarter of 1927. The total production for the first nine months of the year was 12,569,790 tons as against 12,318,529 tons during the same period of 1927.

Total imports of coal into Canada during July, August and September, were 5,429,379 tons, comprising 5,158,898 tons from the United States, 270,153 tons from Great Britain and 328 tons from British South Africa this year as against 5,217,803 tons, of which 4,913,312 tons were from the United States, 299,312 tons from Great Britain, 5,155 tons from the Netherlands and 196 tons from Japan in the third quarter of 1927. Imports of anthracite totalled 977,349 tons, including 742,424 tons from the United States and 234,597 tons from Great Britain. This total was 163,384 tons less than the tonnage reported for the corresponding period of 1927.

Exports of Canada coal for the third quarter of 1928 amounted to 226,364 tons as against 214,879 tons during the corresponding period of 1927.

The average number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during the third quarter of the year numbered 27,507. Tonnage lost during the period was largely due to "lack of orders."

Auto Building

*Bay-St. Albans Ltd. Offer
\$200,000 First Mort-
gage Bonds*

STEWART, Scully Company, Limited, have announced a \$200,000 first mortgage, twenty year bond issue for a new automobile sales and showroom and service station on the southeast corner of Bay and St. Albans Streets, Toronto. A four-story building is being erected there. The owners of the land and building are Bay-St. Albans, Limited.

The new structure will have a Bay Street frontage of 87 feet and a St. Albans Street frontage of 156 feet. The building is appraised at \$244,000, while the land has been valued at \$87,000, a total of \$331,000.

The building has been leased for ten years to Hyslop Brothers, Limited, for \$22,200 per annum, plus municipal taxes. Hyslop Brothers, Limited are the distributors in the Toronto district for Cadillac and La Salle cars.

Bay-St. Albans Limited bonds bear 6 1/2 per cent interest. It is stated that practically all the \$22,200 annual rental is available to meet bond interest of \$13,000 as well as sinking fund.

A sinking fund of \$4,000 a year, plus interest on bonds redeemed, is arranged to commence May 1, 1930. By maturity this arrangement will re-

duce the issue to \$14,000, a sum which is said to be about half the value of the land today. The price is announced at 100.

the guaranteed trust section an increase of 154 per cent., while total assets will be up more than \$2,000,000 or about 25 per cent. This gratifying expansion has been shown in all departments of the Corporation's business. The two offices in Toronto and Regina have shown large increases in new business and the net earnings for the year will be between 10 and 11 per cent. on the average paid up capital.

The Corporation recently moved into its new Head Office quarters in the Sterling Tower, Toronto.

**FOUNDERS
INVESTMENT
TRUST
LIMITED**
**PREFERRED DIVIDEND
NOTICE**
NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of Founders Investment Trust Limited have declared Quarterly Dividends of 10% on the Preferred Shares of the Investment Trust, payable January 15th, 1929 to Shareholders of record January 7th, 1929.
A. W. BEAMENT, Secretary
Ottawa, January 5th, 1929.

Good Investments

For January funds we recommend a diversified selection from the following choice investments:

GOVERNMENT

	Due	Price	Yield %
Province of Ontario, 4%	May 15, 1945-63	4.50	
Province of Ontario, 4 1/2%	Jan. 15, 1954	98.52	4.60
Dominion of Canada, Guaranteeing Canadian National Rys., 4 1/2%	Dec. 1, 1968	96.00	4.72
Province of British Columbia, 3 1/2%	July 1, 1937	91.00	4.80
Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Com., Guaranteed by Prov. of Ontario, 6%	June 24, 1941	110.19	4.90

MUNICIPAL

	Due	Price	Yield %
City of Toronto, 4 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1940	97.73	4.75
City of Hamilton, 4 1/2%	Apr. 1, 1937	97.59	4.85
City of Vancouver, 4 1/2%	Sept. 26, 1937	97.12	4.90
Town of Seaford, 5%	July 2, 1932-47	100.00	5.00
City of Welland, 5%	July 2, 1931	100.00	5.00
Three Rivers Schools, 5 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1945	105.00	5.05

CORPORATION

	Due	Price	Yield %
Montreal Tramways Co., 5%	July 1, 1941	100.00	5.00
St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company, 5 1/2%	July 5, 1951	105.00	5.10
Gatineau Power Co., 5%	June 1, 1956	98.00	5.13
P. T. Legare Co., 6%	Sept. 1, 1947	101.50	5.87
Famous Players Corporation, 6%	Apr. 1, 1948	101.00	5.91
Dominion Square Corporation, 6%	Apr. 1, 1948	100.00	6.00
Balfour Building, 6%	Oct. 1, 1943	99.00	6.10
Ontario Building, 6 1/2%	Mar. 1, 1943	101.40	6.35

INVESTMENT PREFERRED STOCKS

	At market	Price	Yield %
Canada Paving & Supply Corp., 7%	At market	111.00	6.31
A. J. Freiman, Limited, 6 1/2%	At market	90.00	6.67
Pure Food Stores, Limited, 7%	At market	100.00	7.00

ATTRACTIVE COMMON STOCKS

We have sponsored and recommend for a hold the purchase of the following common stocks: Hayes Wheels, Photo Engravers, Robert Mitchell, Canada Vinegars, East Washing Machine, Humberstone Shoe, Hunt's, Limited, Canadian Dredge, and Canada Paving.

Orders may be telegraphed at our expense

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited

Investment Bankers

Metropolitan Building, Toronto

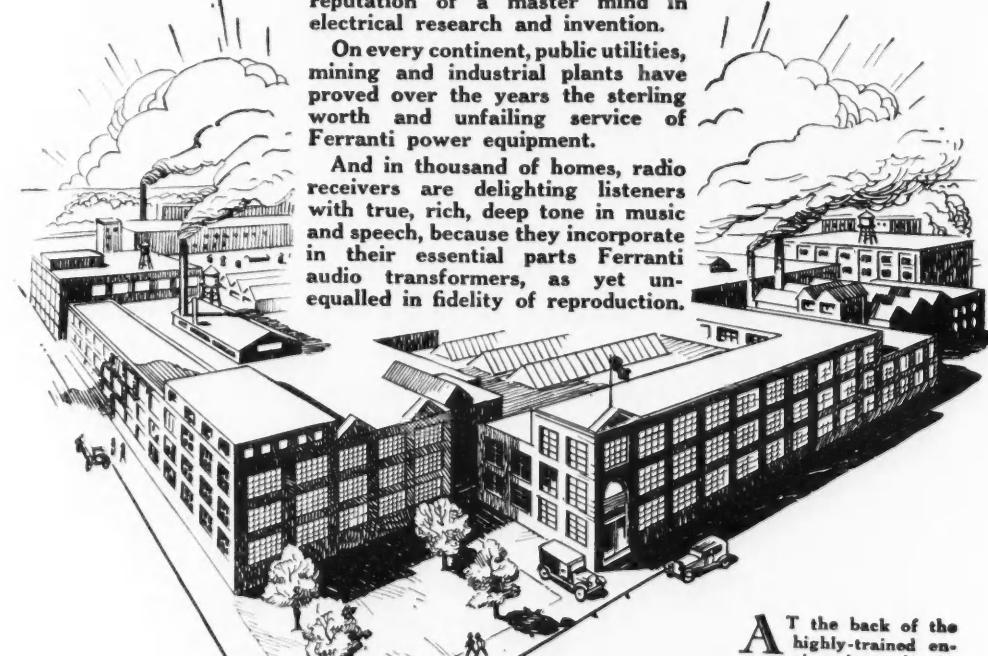
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the genius and inspiration of the vast Ferranti plants in England, has earned throughout the world the reputation of a master mind in electrical research and invention.

On every continent, public utilities, mining and industrial plants have proved over the years the sterling worth and unfailing service of Ferranti power equipment.

And in thousand of homes, radio receivers are delighting listeners with true, rich, deep tone in music and speech, because they incorporate in their essential parts Ferranti audio transformers, as yet unequalled in fidelity of reproduction.



A T the back of the highly-trained engineering and technical staff in the Canadian plant, stands a record of more than forty years of specialized manufacture.

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**West Coast Wheat
Gaining in Favor**

PREFERENCE for wheat exported from Vancouver, rather than for that which goes through Eastern points, is gradually gaining favor on the European Continent, especially in Germany, according to Georg Plange, of the Georg Plange Flour Mills, at Hamburg, Duesseldorf and Soest, who has been investigating the North American grain situation.

"Even though the transportation cost is greater through the Panama Canal," he said, "if the difference in Germany.

the quality of the wheat remains the same as this year, Germany would prefer to buy from the Western market."

Mr. Plange attributes the superior quality of the wheat exported from Vancouver to the fact that climatic conditions in Alberta, which is the source of Vancouver's export, are better than in the more easterly prairie provinces, where extremes of cold are liable to depreciate the value of the crops to a far greater extent. His visit is to some extent the result of increased activity in the flour mills of

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and
Corporation Securities**

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The Mauretania sails from New York on February 16, 1929 . . . For the fifth successive year she turns her stern on winter . . . To Madeira . . . Gibraltar . . . the Riviera . . . Algiers . . . Naples . . . Athens . . . Cairo and the Holy Land . . . One day out and winter is a matter of the bleak past . . .

This giant Cunarder has developed a Cruise Clientele . . . People who would almost give up the sun-soaked gaiety of the world's winter playgrounds, rather than sail in another ship . . . There is something about her new rooms . . . her deck . . . her food, carefully chosen and concocted with an art which reminds them of their pet hotels abroad . . . The Mauretania is first choice for an acknowledged winter habit . . . a Mediterranean Cruise via Cunard.

New York to Naples . . . \$275 up
New York to Haifa, Alexandria . . . \$350 up
New York to Naples, 2nd Class . . . \$425 up

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Bank Executives

Commerce Announces Promotions—C. W. Rowley Retires

THE expansion of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has led the directors of that institution to choose two new executive officers, in A. E. Arscott and B. P. Alley, who it is announced, are to be Assistant General Managers. It is understood that, in accordance with the policy of the Bank of Commerce formulated a few years ago, each of the appointees will assume charge of a part of the bank's extensive business, thus ensuring divisional administration which provides for close contact with business.

Mr. Arscott assumes his new and important post with a thorough knowledge of Canadian banking, particularly as it applies to Ontario, for he has occupied important positions in that Province, latterly that of senior Assistant Manager of the bank's chief branch in Toronto. His rise to the rank of Assistant General Manager is welcomed by a large number of friends in the business field of Eastern Canada.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has selected in Mr. Alley as Assistant General Manager an outstanding Western banker. Mr. Alley has had more than 20 years' experience in the West at different points, including six years as inspector at Winnipeg, and since 1925 as Superintendent of the bank's business in Saskatchewan. His duties therefore, placed him in close touch with every phase of activity in the Prairie Provinces and he is well-known in practically every part of that extensive area. He is especially noted for his intimate knowledge of the unique conditions affecting wheat growing and marketing, and his new appointment testifies to the success he has gained in one of the most prosperous sections of the country.

C. W. Rowley, the Assistant General Manager in charge of Western business, has decided to retire from active service on the completion of 42 years of association with the bank. Before coming to Toronto four years ago Mr. Rowley held several important posts in the West, including the managements at Calgary and Winnipeg and the Superintendence in the latter city. He is one of the best-known bankers in Canada and his record is one of marked success. He is deeply interested in the cause of imperialism and devotes considerable time to improvements for strengthening the bonds of the Empire.

New Mining Handbook Reflects Expansion

THE tenth edition of the Mining Handbook of Canada, which has made its appearance constitutes a valuable work of reference in regard to mining companies and trading in mining stocks. The first section of the book, compiled by J. J. Kingsmill, assistant-secretary of the Standard Stock Exchange, is devoted to tables of transactions clearings and ranges of prices on the exchange, with comparative figures for a number of years. The second part contains a complete list of mining companies, with data as to capitalization, development, production records, dividends, officials, as compiled from official records by A. P. Lorsch.

The new edition consists of 200 pages, an increase in size over the previous issue.

Joint Wills and Consequences

(Continued from page 23)
vants here at such a rate," said the Chief Justice, and it should probably be pointed out that the decision was rendered in 1892.

The so-called and famous Statute of Frauds, however, provides that agreements in reference to land shall be in writing, so that it follows that a verbal agreement for mutual wills would not be enforceable, just as a verbal agreement of A to sell land to B could not be enforced by the latter. If, however, there is a part performance, that is, if B takes possession of the land under the agreement, he may obtain specific performance even although the agreement is verbal. Applying the same principle the courts will specifically enforce a verbal agreement for a will of land where the agreement has been partly performed.

In one case the evidence showed that A and B made a verbal agreement for a mutual will of their real estate. A carried out his agreement, passed on, B took A's real estate under the will, and the courts forced him to carry out his part of the agreement, on the ground that accepting the benefit of A's will was a part performance of the contract.

Lastly, mutual wills made in pursuance of a contract raise an interesting question as to the right of either party to revoke his will. As has been pointed out, in the case of mutual wills without any specific agreement to that effect, either party retains the right of revocation, but, when the will is

made in pursuance of a specific agreement to that effect, upon which the other party has relied, a different situation arises.

On this point the weight of authority is that, while the courts of probate cannot admit the revoked will to probate, the courts of equity will in a proper case, enforce the agreement by declaring that the party in default hold the property in trust for the other.

"An agreement to make a certain disposition of property by will is one which, strictly speaking, is not capable of a specific execution, yet it is within the jurisdiction of a court of equity to do what is equivalent to a specific performance of such an agreement. Such a contract is enforced after the death of the promisor by fastening a trust on the property in the hands of the heirs, devisees, and personal representatives and others holding the property with notice of the contract or as volunteers," says a leading legal textbook on the point.

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7	April 1, 1937	102	6.65
6 1/2	Feb. 1, 1942	100	6.50
6	Nov. 1, 1952	102	5.84
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National Achievement in 1928

Rising Tide of Prosperity Based on Development of Extensive Natural Resources—Some High Points in the Record

By the HON. CHARLES STEWART,
Minister of the Interior, Canada.

THE significance of New Year's is bound up with the traditions of our race; at this season it is appropriate that we review the achievements of the past year, take heart from what has been accomplished, and in the light of past experiences set our course for the future.

The rising tide of prosperity during 1928 has been based on the development of extensive and varied natural resources, and over more than half of the total area of the Dominion these are administered by the departments of the Interior, Mines and Indian Affairs, under my responsibility. In all parts of this great country the pulsations of economic prosperity are being felt as never before.

At no period in the history of the Dominion has such marked activity been evidenced in the development of our mineral resources. The last few years have witnessed the increasing expansion of the mining and metallurgical industries in the established mineral-production provinces and the extension of these industries into entirely new areas of undoubted importance and promise. During the same period the standing of Canada among the mineral-producing nations of the world has been considerably enhanced.

All previous records in mineral production in Canada were surpassed in 1927 when the value of the total mineral output rose to nearly \$250,000,000, and it is more than possible that this impressive total will itself be surpassed when the final figures for 1928 are completed. It is gratifying to note that our mineral output is increasing in variety as well as in quantity and that the list of minerals now produced, both metallic and non-metallic, comprises all those of outstanding industrial value with a few exceptions only, some of which may yet be mined in the Dominion.

*

Drilling for oil in the western provinces is being attended by very satisfactory results. In Alberta the increasing production has now reached approximately 480,000 barrels of crude naphtha per year. Recent discoveries and developments have attracted world attention to Canada's extensive deposits of copper, nickel, lead and zinc, and to the possibilities of increased production of the precious metals. These and our established reputation in the production of non-metallic minerals, in addition to petroleum, indicate the importance of the Dominion's mineral wealth and forecast continued prosperity for its mining and allied industries.

Our well distributed waterways seem to have been placed by Nature where their abundant energy would be most convenient for the development of both primary and secondary industry and

for the comfort of urban and rural populations dependent thereon. The past year has witnessed the addition of 550,000 horse-power to our total turbine installation which has now reached the imposing figure of 5,328,000 horse-power, with a further 1,200,000, horse-power of new development in various stages of construction. The outstanding developments have taken place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Our country has been richly endowed with forest resources. The net annual value of the products of our forests reaches about \$475,000,000 and conditions in the lumbering industry are more favourable than for several years. The newsprint industry though suffering from a period of over-production is inherently sound and its leaders are, I am sure, quite capable of mastering the difficulties which temporarily beset them. Optimism must prevail; we are exporting more newsprint than all other countries combined; our plants are newer and equipped with more modern machinery, they have access to cheaper power and more ample pulpwood supplies than any of our competitors. These favourable factors must in time bring about the desired result.

The well being of the Indians and Eskimos is being furthered by every possible means. They are being encouraged in the practice of certain handicrafts similar to those practiced by other native races, the aim being to promote health and industry which can only be had by providing convenient opportunity for all to engage in pursuits for which they are adapted by nature. Large areas have been set aside for the benefit of the Indians and Eskimos and serious consideration is being given to the establishment of domesticated reindeer and conservation of musk-ox.

Tourists holidaying in Canada made expenditures estimated at \$276,000,000, which was well distributed among all classes and added considerably to the general prosperity of 1928. This contribution which our recreational resources make to the national income is, in fact, greater than either the value of our mineral or pulp and paper output. Its influence on the balance of trade and on the financial structure of this young and growing country is enormous.

On every hand there is just cause for rejoicing and at this season as we find ourselves knocking at the portals of the future we can take confidence in the knowledge that never has a new year opened so auspiciously for Canada and seldom, if ever, in the history of mankind has a nation of our numbers attained such material prosperity in so short a time or dared to attempt such bold enterprises as we have undertaken.

Lead and Zinc in Limelight

Additional Production Anticipated Following Development of Important Discoveries of Past Few Years—Metallurgical Methods Vastly Improved

By ARTHUR BUISSON,
Department of Mines, Ottawa.

THE large annual increase in the Canadian production of lead and zinc during the last six years has been mainly due to the successful development of the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, B. C. and to the perfecting of methods of concentration and metallurgical treatment achieved by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada.

Additional production is anticipated in the near future from several important discoveries that have been made in recent years in various parts of the Dominion; at the Flin Flon and the Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc properties in northern Manitoba, and at the Errington mine, near Sudbury, Ontario, where the ore is copper-zinc lead with values in gold and silver; at the Horne, the Waite and the Alderma mines of the Noranda Mines Ltd., and the Amulet and Abana mines, all in western Quebec, where the ore is copper-zinc with values in gold and silver; and in the Sloane and other areas in British Columbia, where the ores are silver-lead-zinc; at all of which active development is under way.

The successful development of so many new properties throughout Canada has been brought about mainly in the improved design and perfecting of methods of concentration and metallurgical treatment, due to the initiation of the operators themselves and, in many instances, to the co-operation of the Department of Mines, which has carried on extensive investigations in the treatment of the various complex ores above mentioned and has been ever ready with advice when required.

The total production for Canada in 1928 is estimated at 170,000 tons of lead and 100,000 tons of zinc. The present annual rate of production by provinces is as follows: in British Columbia 160,000 tons of lead and 85,000 tons of zinc, mostly derived from the Sullivan mine; at the Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Quebec, lead 3,000 tons and zinc 11,000 tons; at the Galetta mine, Galetta, Ontario, lead about 4,000 tons; at the Errington mine, near Sudbury, Ontario, operating a pilot mill, about 4,000 tons of zinc, 1,000 tons of lead and 800 tons of copper; from the Mayo district, Yukon Territory, about 3,000 tons of lead. The total daily milling capacity for the treatment of lead, lead-zinc and copper-zinc ores is at present about 12,000 tons.

Great activity was noticeable in 1928 in all the producing centres of British Columbia. Plant extensions, remodeling or new mills which were in progress at various properties during 1927 and 1928 contributed to the large increase in production for 1928. New mills have been constructed at the Paradise mine, Wilmer, East Kootenay; at the Whitewater and the Lucky Jim Mines, near Zincton; at the Noble Five mine, Sandon, and remodelling of plant at the Ruth Hope mine, Sandon, and the Hewitt mine, Silverton.

At the Sullivan mine, Kimberley, the capacity of the concentrator is being increased from 4,000 to 6,000 tons of ore a day, and enough ore has been blocked out at various mines in the country to permit a doubling of the Canadian production of lead and zinc if the metals could show a sufficient improvement in price and a large enough market was available.

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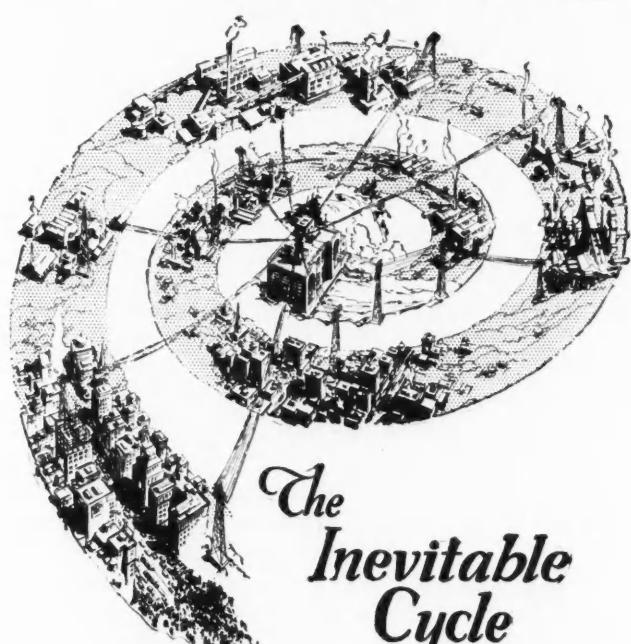
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